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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c. and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
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Two steamers (s.s. Sui An and Sui Tai) daily to
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VERY OLD LIQUEUR
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WHISKYA BLEND OF THE FINEST PURE
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Hongkong, 26th April, 1909.

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Correspondents must forward their names and
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 18TH 1909.

We do not see much in the Chinese Press at the present time about the Anti-Opium Campaign, nor is much heard about it. But what little information is published on the subject from time to time does not give one the impression that as much progress is being made as the declarations a few months ago prepared us to expect. For instance, our Canton correspondent yesterday mentioned that when the police authorities at Fatsan announced last week that the new licenses for smokers were ready and that it would be henceforth an offence to smoke opium without a licence, thousands of persons besieged the police offices for licences, and the entire supply fell far short of meeting the actual demand. It can safely be said that so long as the drug is procurable, so long will there be opium smokers in China, and the glowing accounts of a great renunciation on the part of opium smokers are to be heavily discounted. This incident at Fatsan illustrates the untrustworthiness of Chinese official information as regard the subject. In the belief that they were well informed as to the number of people addicted to smoking opium, the police authorities had provided themselves with what they doubtless regarded as an ample supply of licences—and to their amazement they discovered that the estimate was hopelessly inadequate. What has occurred at Fatsan is possible in many other towns in China, and it will probably be found, as more trustworthy information based on the issue of licences comes to hand, that the success of the appeal to the Chinese people throughout the empire

to give up the practice of opium smoking has been largely over-stated. We put less faith in voluntary abstention by sudden resolve than in the gradual weaning process enjoined by the growing cost of the drug as supplies diminish. The British import of opium is diminishing by one-tenth a year. China, it has been affirmed, is abandoning the cultivation of the poppy at a still more rapid rate, but it must not be forgotten that China grows at least six times more opium than is imported into the country. A year ago optimistic leaders of the anti-opium movement in China were declaring that China would cease to be a producer of opium in a couple of years. Though it cannot be gainsaid that the cultivation of opium during the past twelve months has been greatly reduced in some districts, the Edicts and proclamations of provincial officials in many other districts have not been so implicitly obeyed, and it will probably be found that the native opium grown during the present year is quite five-fold the amount of the total import from foreign countries. We may notice in this connection a statement by the Rev. H. E. Dr. Boser, who has prominently identified himself with this question in North China. The Rev. gentleman has recently interviewed the Governor of Chekiang, who is extolled for the anti-opium measures he has undertaken, but there is no indication in the course of the statement made by the Governor that anything tangible has been accomplished so far in that direction. What the Governor told Mr. Dr. Boser was that "it was too late in the season to stop the growth of poppy this year, but he would issue instructions to the Prefects and District Magistrates to allow no poppy to be planted in the autumn, so that next year the province should be entirely free from the production of the drug." As in spite of the proclamations of last year nothing has apparently been done in the province to reduce this year's cultivation, we may well hesitate to place a great deal of confidence in the statements as to what will happen next year. The Governor of Chekiang, like the Viceroy of Nanking, is anxious that the Chinese Government should create a monopoly of opium imported from abroad, "so that the officials may the more easily control the sale of the drug." It is unnecessary, he says, to wait for ten years for opium to be entirely abolished from China, and having entirely suppressed Chinese opium, he proceeds to show how by annually increasing the retail price of opium under a Government monopoly, "the use of the pipe will soon become unknown in the land." The objections to a Government monopoly have been frequently stated, and there is no need to repeat them. If China is able to entirely suppress opium-smoking throughout the Empire in the course of another eight or nine years she will have accomplished an ambition which few impartial observers believe to be possible. If the Chinese Government is able to entirely suppress the cultivation of the poppy within its own dominions within a year or two, there is obviously no need to create a monopoly of the gradually diminishing import in order to secure an annual advance of one hundred per cent. in the retail price, because that would in all probability result under the natural law of supply and demand.

There were two suicides and one birth in Victoria Gaol during 1908.

Thieves entered No. 2 Knutsford Terrace between Tuesday night and Wednesday morning and stole ten pillows, ten serviettes, three pillowslips, one small tablecloth and one charcoal burner, the total value being \$20.70.

The application for the insurrection of a steamship service on the Yellow River from a foreign syndicate which offers in return to construct embankments to prevent flood, has met with a curt refusal, says a Chinese contemporary.

The master of a trading junk was prosecuted by Inspector Fenton at the Magistrate's yesterday on a charge of damaging a beacon light near Yau-mat. Defendant allowed his junk to collide with the light and damage was done to the extent of \$206.92. The case was remanded.

The duty collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs during the first quarter of the year on foreign and native opium amounted to HK\$354,669, which shows a reduction of Taels 120,549 as compared with the amount collected in the corresponding quarter of last year.

The marriage arranged between Gerald Bruce St. Pierre Bambar, 13th Rajput, eldest son of Major W. St. Pierre Bambar, late R.A., and Mrs. Bunbury, Bedford, and Frances Mary Olivia, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Dixon, of Blackwell Lodge, Cumberland, will take place at Carlisle early in August.

Mr. Kemp decided at the Magistrate's yesterday that the case in which Sergt. Sim presented a Kowloon city pork butcher for conducting a lottery should be dismissed. The defendant, it will be remembered, was in the habit of hanging up a piece of pork and selling tickets to purchasers which entitled them to enter into the competition of guessing the weight of the piece of pork.

The Cotton Seed Oil Mill of the Japan Cotton Trading Co. at Hankow has been destroyed by fire.

Superintendent Nakamura, of the Japanese Police Force at Hankow, has been stabbed to death in his residence by a police sergeant, who after committing the deed jumped from the verandah and committed afterwards *hara-kiri*. He, however, did not succeed in killing himself and was removed to hospital in a critical condition.

A Japanese contemporary learns on good authority that the Chinese Government has placed orders with the Kawasaki and Mitau Bishi Shipbuilding Yard at Kobe and Nagasaki for the construction of one cruiser each of 5,000 tons. The Osaka Iron Works are said to have also received orders from China for three or four vessels of smaller size. The contracts are reported to have already been signed.

The wedding of Major Nathan, R.E., the popular agent and general manager of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., and Miss Ernie Detring, the eldest unmarried daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Detring, was to take place at St. Louis' Church, Tientsin, on the 15th inst. The civil marriage was to take place at the German Consulate on the 14th inst. The *China Times* says it may be useful to state that the commonly current report that Major Nathan had become a Roman Catholic is a mere piece of gossip absolutely without foundation. He remains of the Jewish religion, and she remains Roman Catholic.

Mr. R. H. Baxter, of the estimating and cost department of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, terminates his engagement with the office next month and sails for home. His departure will be regretted by many outside the circle of Kowloon Dock, as he took a prominent part in the social life of the peninsula. With Mrs. Baxter he was largely responsible for founding the Kowloon Dock Amateur Dramatic Club, and both he and his good lady contributed largely to the success of the productions which they undertook. Mr. Baxter was a *persona grata* at Scottish concerts and his departure will occasion a loss which will be felt.

It is proposed to hold the annual camp for the Artillery, Engineer and Infantry Volunteer companies this year in the New Territories from Saturday, 13th November, to Monday, 22nd November. As the distance from Hongkong will be too great for members to go to and fro daily, all employers have been asked to grant leave of absence to those of their employees who are Volunteers to enable them to attend camp. In those cases where employers are unable to grant leave for the whole week they have been asked to do so for either the first or second half of the week. The work to be performed in camp will be specially interesting and, provided sufficient numbers attend, most instructive. The Artillery companies will each day carry out some tactical schemes with the mountain guns and mules, and also with the howitzers, or light tripods in lieu, and with machine guns. The Engineer and Infantry companies will be able, in addition to other work, to carry out field firing.

BOWLS.

D.C.C. V. KOWLOON B.C.C.

The following will represent the Civil Service Cricket Club, at 4.15 p.m. on Saturday next, on their green—W. B. Diggle, P. D. Lambie, A. M. Thornhill, W. H. Woolley, R. Hudson, W. F. Fincher, J. Willshire, A. Blower, R. Fenton, J. J. Blake, E. W. Dawson, P. E. Adams, C. Bond, skip, M. McIver, skip, I. A. Wheel, skip, L. E. Brett, skip. Reserves: C. W. Brett, F. R. Beach and F. Allen.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN WEST SUMATRA.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY LIVES LOST.

A Batavia telegram to the *Straits Times* dated the 11th inst. says:—
Official reports have been received from Korintji of terrible earthquakes which continue incessantly.
Several kampongs have been destroyed, and nearly all the rivers are in flood.
Up to the time of writing, the number of deaths is 230. Many people have been injured.
Mount Korintji is inland from Indrapura some fifty miles and is in the main range of mountains running down the coast of West Sumatra. It is approximately 100 miles from the seacoast town of Padan. Near by is the large Korintji lake, formed in the merged crevices of volcanoes which are supposed to be extinct. There are many such lakes in this region.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Apear str. *Aradom* from Yokohama, Kobe and Moji left Moji on the 16th inst. afternoon, and may be expected here on or about 21st inst.

The Apear str. *Lightning* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 16th inst. afternoon, and may be expected here on or about the 21st inst.

The Indo-China str. *Namsang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 15th inst., and may be expected here on or about 25th inst.

The C.P.E. str. *Empress of Japan* arrived Nagasaki at 7 a.m. on the 17th inst. and left again at 4 p.m. same day for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 10 p.m. on the 18th inst.

The J.-C.-J. Lijn str. *Tjibini* left Macassar for this port on the 16th inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 24th inst. at daylight.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's *Crème Chamois*, Lait Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamois will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

TELEGRAMS.

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CRICKET.

AUSTRALIA WINS SECOND TEST MATCH.

LONDON, June 16th.

Disaster overtook England in the third day's play at Lords, and Australia were compensated for their defeat in the first match. The weather was fine and the attendance numbered about 10,000.

An extraordinary collapse took place in the morning, five wickets falling for an addition of 25 runs. Armstrong's analysis showed then five wickets for 8 runs and for the whole innings six for 35.

Scores—

ENGLAND. SECOND INNINGS.	
J. B. Hobbs	9
T. Hayward	6
J. T. Tyldesley	3
H. Gunn	0
J. B. King	4
A. O. Jones	26
G. H. Hirst	1
J. B. MacLaren	24
A. A. Lilley (not out)	25
A. E. Relf	3
— Haigh	5
Extras	15
Total	121

AUSTRALIA.
SECOND INNINGS.

W. Bardsley	0
— Macalister (not out)	19
S. E. Gregory (not out)	18
Extras	4
For one wicket	41

Analysis: Relf took one wicket for nine runs.

Australia thus wins the second test match by the same margin as England won the first, namely, ten wickets. The victors were heartily cheered at the conclusion of the game.

JAPANESE STRIKE AT HONOLULU.

Tokyo, June 17th.

A Hawaiian planter interviewed at Tokyo deprecated the reports emanating from America on the situation at Hawaii and describes them as the work of agitators. Everything, he says, points to a settlement.

[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

INCOME TAX FOR THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, June 17th.

President Taft is preparing a Special Message to Congress authorising a tax on the net income of corporations and advocating constitutional amendments permitting the Federal Government to tax private incomes.

AMERICA AND THE SZECHUAN RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON, June 17th.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the U. S. Ambassador to London, has made formal representations regarding the participation of America in the Szechuan railway loan; but in view of the fact that no desire to participate was evinced when the negotiations were in progress in 1905 it is hoped in London that the claim will not be pressed, although the future participation of American capital would be welcomed.

THE TURE.

LONDON, June 17th.

The result of the Royal Hunt Cup race at Ascot is as follows—

Dark Ronald	1
Arranmore	2
Christmas Daisy	3

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Council Chamber.

The following were present—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FREDERICK JOHN DEALTRY LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Hon. Colonel DARLING, R.E., Acting G.O.C.
Hon. Mr. A. O. M. THOMSON (Colonial Secretary).
Sir HENRY BERKELEY, K.C. (Acting Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. C. M. MESSEY (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. P. N. H. JONES (Acting Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWIN (Registrar-General).
Hon. Mr. F. J. BAILEY (Capt. Superintendent of Police).
Hon. Dr. HO KAI, K.C., C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWETT.
Hon. Mr. E. OSBORNE.
Hon. Mr. W. J. GIBSON.
Hon. Mr. MURRAY STEWART.
Hon. Mr. WEI YU, C.M.G.
Mr. C. CLEMENTI (Clerk of Councils).

Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.
The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Superintendent of Prison for 1908.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.
The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the Financial Minutes (Nos. 25 to 27) and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.
The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 6) and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

PRISONS ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Prisons Ordinance, 1905.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the bill was read a first time.

TRAMWAYS ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Tramways Ordinance, 1883.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the bill was read a first time.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to transfer to certain officers of the Public Service certain duties at present performed by other officers. In doing so he said—The purpose of this bill is shortly stated in the memorandum attached. It is to transfer from the Colonial Secretary's office and the Registrar General's certain duties in connection with licensing and registration which it is considered will be more effectively performed by the police. For instance, it is proposed to invest the Captain Superintendent of Police, instead of His Excellency, with authority to grant pavilion brokers' licences and also licences to keep dangerous goods, the Government to have the power to refuse to grant such licences, and to have a authority to grant such licences was given to the Captain Superintendent of Police. It was also proposed to take from the Colonial Secretary and invest the Captain Superintendent of Police with the power to grant auctioneers' licences and other licences. I think the House will agree that it is quite proper to transfer certain duties under the Vaccination Ordinance to the police, and to have such duties as the issue of notices to parents to have their children vaccinated, and the keeping of a register where vaccination has been certified to the Head of the Sanitary Department from the Registrar-General. It is also proposed to give to the Head of the Sanitary Department the administration of the Ordinance with regard to the registration of births and deaths.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—There is one point to which I would like to draw attention, that is section 9. It is comparatively speaking a small matter, but I would like to remind you that the Government generally that I think for a great number of years it has been considered inadvisable to have a Municipal Council in Hongkong, it has been considered reasonable by the Secretary of State and the local Government to allow the public to have a certain amount of say in municipal matters. For that reason the Sanitary Board was instituted, and a certain number of unofficial members, a majority, was appointed. Two or three years ago a very important commission set for a consideration of the year to consider the working of the department and made certain recommendations which were generally on the lines that the Hongkong ratepayers, as represented by the unofficial members of the Sanitary Board, should have an increased say rather than a decreased say in municipal matters in the colony. That seems to be only reasonable in view of the increased control over municipal affairs allowed in other colonies and at home. The whole of the legislative which has been introduced since that date has been constantly directed to one end, the gradually whittling down of the powers of the Sanitary Board until now it is reduced almost to a farce. It appears to me now that the time has come to make a protest against the attempt to transfer certain matters—small in themselves but in the aggregate considerable—from the control of the Board—to the Head of the Sanitary Department. If the feeling of the Government here is that the Sanitary Board is inadvisable, I think the Government should honestly say so, and that the Sanitary Board should be abolished, and the sanitary department should be controlled by a Government official as other departments are. It is only one little nail in the coffin of the Sanitary Board, and it is only right I should point this out. The feeling was growing on the Board that it had less and less control every year over municipal matters, and we were rapidly approaching that point when the Government ought to consider whether they should continue the existence of the Sanitary Board or not.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—That is a matter which can be brought up in committee.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—It is a question of principle.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is hardly a question of principle. It is only a question of who is to give written sanction. The Head of the Department should be in a better position to give the sanction than the Secretary.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council then went into committee to consider the bill clause by clause.

On clause 3.
The Hon. Mr. HEWETT said that the Head of the Sanitary Department should be deleted and the words "Sanitary Board" substituted.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

Hon. Mr. M. STEWART—Your Excellency—

In rising to oppose the carrying of this Bill I feel called upon to set forth my reasons as much length. For that I offer no apology. The importance of making the position clear warrants iteration and reiteration of the salient facts connected with it. A year ago it was my unpleasant duty adversely to criticise the action of the Home Government in announcing a development of their opium policy which threatened the revenue of this colony, without having first taken the usual and proper preliminary steps to ascertain the views of those immediately responsible for its administration. In proposing the resolution which embodied the gist of my remarks I endeavoured to indicate the attitude generally adopted by representative men. I stated that they were of the opinion that the Home Government's action had been inconsiderate, but that there was no desire to display a spirit of uncompromising hostility to the opium policy. The attitude which I endeavoured to indicate may be found condensed in the terms of a resolution passed by the Chamber of Commerce, and forwarded to the Home Government at the time, in which no opposition to the policy proposed was offered, but, on the contrary, support was promised, provided the Government recognised the reasonableness of applying it to Hongkong by some gradual method similar to that approved in the case of India. Another aspect of the prevailing view was reflected with equal accuracy in the terms of the resolution which I brought forward in this Council and which recorded a prayer for any steps being taken to carry out the order of the Home Government before this Council shall have been called upon to consider the methods

The Hon. ATTORNEY-GENERAL—The Head of the Sanitary Department is the head of the Board.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Yes, but the Head of the Sanitary Department has certain powers of which the Board have no knowledge. I am going back now to the contention that the ratepayers in the colony ought to have a greater say in municipal matters, and therefore I say that matters of this kind should be in the hands of the Board and not in the hands of the Department.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI—The secretary of the Sanitary Board.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—The secretary of the Sanitary Board can only act with the authority of the Board.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Much better to have the power in the hands of a Government officer. That will ensure that it will be done properly.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT then referred to the granting of permits. He said the authority to issue permits should rest with the Board.

HIS EXCELLENCY pointed out that in a matter of urgency it was necessary that there should be someone to issue such permits.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT admitted that there might be cases for urgency, but then the Head of the Department could instruct the secretary to report to the Board what had been done.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL suggested that in that case it would be better to invest the general authority in the Head of the Department.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT said there had been occasions when the Board had asked for information, and had been informed that the work had been done by the order of a Government official who was not under the control of the Board, and who received his orders from the Government. The Board should be recognised.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Will you move your amendment?

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I will move that it stands as in the original Ordinance.

The amendment on being put to the vote was defeated.

Council then resumed.

PATENT ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Patents Ordinance, 1892. In doing so he said—The object of this bill is to give effect in this Colony to the provisions of the Imperial Patents and Designs Act passed in 1907. The effect of that act was that any article or process patented must be manufactured and carried out in the place where letters patent are granted in order to validate the letters patent. It will be seen from the memorandum that the Bill was passed in the Imperial Parliament a short time ago, and it provided that foreign patents could not be valid in England unless they were worked in England. If they were not worked in England the letters patent would be revoked. It is necessary for us to legislate here on that subject because a patent could not be granted in Hongkong unless it has been first granted in the United Kingdom. The Bill provides that a patent is not revoked in Hongkong merely because it has been revoked in England for not being worked there, but it is revoked if it is not worked in Hongkong. That makes it necessary to make further provision for procedure with regard to the revocation of patents here and opportunity has been taken in this bill to introduce several other amendments as to procedure which were necessary.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Suggestions have been made by the President of the submitted to them for consideration, and it is what might be called a lawyer's Bill. I think we should not proceed with the committee stage of the Bill until that has been done.

This was agreed to.

OPIMUM ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891. In doing so he said—Hon. members will understand the necessity for this Bill. The Colony is prepared to do what it can to assist the Imperial Government in its endeavour to assist the neighbouring empire in eradicating the evil of the opium habit. It is necessary for us, having come to that conclusion, to amend the law with respect to the sale of opium in the Colony, and in order to do that it is necessary to place restrictions after the date of the expiry of the present opium farm upon the consumption of opium in the Colony. Stated shortly, the Bill provides for the abolition of opium farms, and as it is impossible to give effect to the principle of the Bill and allow the divans to be recognised, it is provided that the divan as such cases, it also provides that the selling of opium to women and children shall be prohibited, and it places restrictions upon the importation and exportation of the drug. It also provides for enlarged powers being given to the Government to supervise the conduct of the farm so long as it continues to exist. Those are the main provisions of the Bill. There are a number of minor provisions introduced to meet the representations of those interested in the trade. It is necessary that this Bill should be passed as soon as possible, because the time is approaching when this Government has to frame its budget. We can no longer look forward in the future to the great source of revenue which in the past has been derived from the sale of opium. I do not think I need say anything more to the Council. The Bill will be discussed and amended if necessary when we come to consider it in committee.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

Hon. Mr. M. STEWART—Your Excellency—

In rising to oppose the carrying of this Bill I feel called upon to set forth my reasons as much length. For that I offer no apology. The importance of making the position clear warrants iteration and reiteration of the salient facts connected with it. A year ago it was my unpleasant duty adversely to criticise the action of the Home Government in announcing a development of their opium policy which threatened the revenue of this colony, without having first taken the usual and proper preliminary steps to ascertain the views of those immediately responsible for its administration. In proposing the resolution which embodied the gist of my remarks I endeavoured to indicate the attitude generally adopted by representative men. I stated that they were of the opinion that the Home Government's action had been inconsiderate, but that there was no desire to display a spirit of uncompromising hostility to the opium policy. The attitude which I endeavoured to indicate may be found condensed in the terms of a resolution passed by the Chamber of Commerce, and forwarded to the Home Government at the time, in which no opposition to the policy proposed was offered, but, on the contrary, support was promised, provided the Government recognised the reasonableness of applying it to Hongkong by some gradual method similar to that approved in the case of India. Another aspect of the prevailing view was reflected with equal accuracy in the terms of the resolution which I brought forward in this Council and which recorded a prayer for any steps being taken to carry out the order of the Home Government before this Council shall have been called upon to consider the methods

by which it is proposed to readjust the burden of taxation." The opposing resolution Your Excellency deprecates distrust of the ultimate wisdom of the politicians concerned and encourages the belief that reasonable representations would ultimately prevail. I remember your saying, "I think we can rely upon the statesmanship of the British Cabinet." And again you said, "I trust that we may hope that both the great parties in England will recognise the necessity of dealing with this question in a gradual manner and not by hasty legislation." Following upon this the Under Secretary of State in the House of Commons on the 25th July, after making a far from flattering allusion to the inhabitants of this Colony, and several self-contradictory statements relating to their views, concluded by expressing the hope that "the best opinion in Hongkong and the opinion of the Governor would be found to coincide with the measures proposed." We know that Your Excellency's opinion, as to the wisest course to pursue, did coincide with that held by the leading men of the community. We know, Sir, that you proposed a scheme of gradual reduction, admirably adapted to the genuine needs of the case—a plan based roughly upon that employed in the reduction of the Indian opium, under which by diminishing periodically the supply of opium purchasable by the Farmer, and thus gradually curtailing the trade, you proposed automatically and almost painlessly to extinguish the existence of the diwans. I venture to say that had the despatch of Your Excellency been made public in October, when it was forwarded, every sensible man in the Colony would have found to agree with it, and the Under Secretary would have been disappointed in the fact that there would have been coincidence between the best opinion in Hongkong and the opinion of the Governor. The remnant of the Under Secretary's hope remains unfulfilled, because His Majesty's Government has not been able to disregard both, and to turn a deaf ear to the plea advocated officially and unofficially from here for "the necessity."—I quote Your Excellency's words—"of dealing with this question in a gradual manner." This regrettable divergence between these coinciding opinions, on the one hand, and the measures proposed, on the other, was revealed on the 11th of March last, when Your Excellency announced to this Council the decision of His Majesty's Ministers to refuse to assent to the proposed resolution, which would have readjusted the burden of taxation. Your Excellency's recommendations and the recommendations of the Chamber of Commerce were seen to have received unfavourable consideration. Your former hopes were falsified; former doubts were justified. I was not present when that announcement was made and this is the first opportunity I have had of replying to a comment quoted by Your Excellency from a despatch signed by the Secretary of State, and unimpeachable official criticism in this Council, presumably that which originated the resolution, which would have readjusted the burden of taxation. The official members of this Council were inferentially reproved for protesting vigorously, seemingly on the ground that we ought to have had faith that His Majesty's Ministers would never have done what the Under Secretary said they were about to do. As far as I can see our fault lay in taking the Government at its word. Are we to assume that promises and statements made by an Under Secretary are not to be understood in a literal sense? This appears to be the lesson to be drawn from the incident. Now inasmuch as it has thus been made plain that we must be careful to inquire into the precise meaning of promises made on behalf of His Majesty's Ministers, it is inevitable that we should seek for further information regarding that particular promise upon the strength of which we are asked to pass this Bill. Recognising the hardship which would be imposed on this Colony by forcing the closure of all diwans in March next, without compensation, the Secretary of State has committed to paper the following undertaking:—"When the time arrives His Majesty's Government on their part will be prepared to ask Parliament to give a substantial contribution towards making good to the Colony the revenue which is found to have been lost as the direct result of measures adopted under their instructions." The direct result of the measures under discussion will be to reduce the annual revenue by some £600,000. That, I understand, is the Opium Farmer's estimate. It is not easy to estimate the indirect losses. The indirect losses to the Colony will of themselves be hard enough to bear. Already, with this legislation in prospect merely, one large Indian firm has decided to close its Hongkong establishment. Others may be expected to follow suit. Loss to the Colony will result in various ways, all incapable of proof, all impossible to claim for, but none the less real, and just as much the immediate outcome of this hasty and arbitrary legislation as the shortage shown in the Opium Farmer's books. If the people at home, who supply the driving power for this legislation, want to gain some idea of what they are doing, let them imagine the financial dislocation which would follow upon similar action taken in London. Let them imagine what it would mean to close every public house in the metropolis area in March next. Opium in this Colony occupies the same relation to the general taxpayer as alcohol does to the Bishop of London. Just as the revenue derived from the sale of the latter stimulant contributes largely to the support of the social and economic fabric which shelters him, so our revenues from opium contribute to the support of the social and economic fabric of which you, Sir, are the distinguished head. If the people at home would exercise their imaginations in the manner I suggest, they would realise a little better than I imagine they do our losses both direct and indirect. Indirectly everyone will suffer. The Indian firms pay officers; their tailors and staff pay house rent; buy cloth and stores, furniture and food; employ doctors and dentists, lawyers and architects. Everyone will feel the effects of this measure from top to bottom of the community. Europeans and Chinese alike, from the leading merchants to the humblest coolies. There will be less employment for the latter on land and in the harbour. Fewer or emptier ships will come and go. The port will suffer. That is the price which Hongkong will have to pay for the opium policy of His Majesty's Government—that is the burden which we are asked to bear. It is a burden which we are asked to bear imposed gradually. If it had been imposed gradually we should have borne it uncomplained. But under the circumstances, it would only be right that the whole of the demonstrable loss to revenue should be made good. The righteousness of this has not been recognised by the Home Government. The Secretary of State for the Colonies merely undertakes to ask Parliament for a substantial contribution towards it. Could anything in the nature of a promise be more unsatisfactory? Parliament will be asked to give. It sounds as if Parliament might refuse. Then we should perhaps be told that we ought to have understood this particular promise in a literal sense and that there was literally nothing binding about it. Even our natural protectors, the permanent officials in the Colonial Office, might find themselves powerless to enforce the fulfilment of the undertaking appearing over Lord Crewe's signature. Even if we had a more satisfactory

undertaking from the Colonial Office, what about the Chancellor of Exchequer? Lord Crewe may mean ever so well by it. But what about the Right Honourable Mr. Lloyd George? Has the Treasury been approached in any positive and binding assurance that the Treasury will come handily to our rescue? Unless that great department of State is grossly mismanaged, it is not its strong point. In this Council on the 11th March Your Excellency expressed satisfaction in finding that the Imperial Government had dealt justly and generously with the Colony. I regret that I cannot yet share this satisfaction. I certainly find it difficult to do so, from the promise I hope you made. You, Sir, may have, and I hope you have, some better means of interpreting it in a generous sense. May I be permitted then to ask what amount you propose to include in the Estimates for next year, as the Home Government's "substantial contribution"? If we knew that we should be able, perhaps, to view the position more favourably. But if the promise does not mean, as in equity it should, that our whole direct loss will be repaid, have we no claim to seek further assurance that at least some definite proportion will be met? We are not so unreasonable as to hope that the whole or any part of our losses will be met for us indefinitely, or for any lengthy period, but we may reasonably ask that help will be forthcoming for a few years, diminishing gradually as we shoulder in some new way the burden of taxation. Before we assent to this measure we must be informed whether the proposals for compensation made by His Majesty's Government throw any light on these questions. If, Sir, you can do no more than repeat the assurance given on the 11th March, I am authorised to say, on behalf of the unofficial members, that from their point of view, as representing the interests of the Hongkong taxpayer, that such an assurance is not a sufficient guarantee against the inevitable financial hardships entailed by the measure proposed. Now I have no doubt that if we oppose this Bill on that ground, the community will be misrepresented widely, and the cause of the Chinese national risk, and we shall have in some danger of being cut off from the prevailing sentiment in England and China. None of us, I imagine, lightly regard the consequences of being cut off, even through misunderstanding, from the main body of our fellow-countrymen in any matter of opinion affecting social ideals. I am keenly aware of the dangers of this. I foresaw and described them a year ago. I regard them as greater evils than financial embarrassment. And because I am justly proud of Hongkong's good name, I regret the risk which we are compelled to run. Nevertheless, it must be faced. Sir, the community over which you preside accepts, as in duty bound, the assurance of the Secretary of State, that "the policy which His Majesty's Government have adopted has been dictated by paramount considerations of their duty to civilization." The employment of such language increases the difficulty of our position. If we resist any detail of that policy we run the risk of incurring the odium of being dogmatic. But as to the wisdom of enforcing it by abrupt methods, opinions may vary, and it is still possible to adhere to those advocated recently by Your Excellency. If the Home Government adopt the contrary opinion they ought to assure us, not vaguely but definitely, of their intentions. In striving to be generous to China they should not overlook Hongkong's just claims to considerate treatment. Consideration of the difficulty of our position should assume tangible shape. The position is being accepted into accepting as cover for a certain loss an indefinite promise. It seems neither reasonable nor right to force such a bargain upon us. Let the Imperial Government, through Your Excellency, admit us to a full knowledge of our financial prospects. Let them tell us exactly what they are prepared to do; let them state plainly what proportion of the whole of our prospective loss they intend to accept; let them let them ask us to pass this Bill. In the absence of any such clear understanding, in the presence only of a vague undertaking, I intend to vote, and I hope my colleagues will vote, against the second reading of this Bill. (Loud applause.)

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai-Sir, one would suppose that the introduction of this bill, which is to carry out the policy of the home government in putting down the consumption of opium in this Colony, and to some way restrict the dealing in opium here, would meet with very little opposition from the unofficial members, especially those who have approved of the policy in qualified way, and who have approved also of the doing away with the opium diwans gradually as long as it does not affect the financial arrangements of the Colony. Last year in seconding a proposition by the hon. gentleman who has just resumed his seat, I then declared I did not support this resolution because I think the closing of opium diwans is a mistake or is undesirable, or that the opium trade is a benefit to the Colony, or a necessity thereof. I therefore stated that if the Government were determined to root out the opium dens and abolish the opium farm I for one would not regret, and I was certain the Chinese community would not regret. To-day I am prepared to stand on the position I occupied then. I repeat what I formerly said that I support the policy of the home Government. At the same time I am more than ever alive to the necessity for some definite assurances from the Home Government that the deficit in our finances should be met substantially by the home Government. Now, Sir, you have given, and therefore I think, Your Excellency, no way expect the aid which has been promised us will be forthcoming. I am, however, here to represent other interests than my own, and therefore I must to a certain extent join in the request that Your Excellency would be so good as to give us the meaning of the despatch which I have just quoted. If the British Government intend to do as they have said in this message, they would do, we have very little to fear, and I for one will support the second reading of this Bill. But if not, then I say the statesman has taken upon himself, a very great responsibility and his failure to ratify the promise would drag the fair name of Great Britain in the mire and would have

a bad effect upon the Chinese population of this Colony. Therefore I join my unofficial colleagues simply in asking for a renewal of that assurance, and if that assurance be given I apprehend that my Chinese colleagues and myself will be satisfied and will offer no opposition to the second reading.

The Hon. Mr. Hewart—After the very eloquent speech made by my hon. friend on the right and that by the hon. senior unofficial member there is very little more for me to say in support of the resolution which I understand is to be put forward that the second reading of this Bill should be postponed until Your Excellency is in a position to give, in the name of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or on behalf of His Majesty's Government, that we will receive adequate compensation for the loss that will be forced upon this Colony by the policy of the Home Government. The hon. and learned member who has just sat down naturally takes a slightly different point of view to that held by the other unofficial members. We know perfectly well that the Chinese of the opium farm has always been extremely grateful to the Chinese. I think Your Excellency pointed out very clearly in the memorandum which you placed before the Council some little time ago that some such restriction must exist. It is largely very much better that the diwan expenses and also the opium farm regulations with regard to prepared opium should fall upon the opium farmer rather than upon the Government, which is the alternative. That, I think, is the only difference between the two Chinese members and the other unofficial members of this Council. Coming back to the original question, the first speaker stated that owing to the ambiguity in the Secretary of State's despatch there were grave doubts that the Government's offer of compensation would be sufficient. I think myself that the hon. member might even have gone further. In the extracts from certain despatches read by Your Excellency in the speech of March 13th, I think that what the Secretary of State wrote that what the hon. member might be found to be equally due to the holders of these licences, it will be provided from the Colonial revenue. That makes it clear that the Home Government has not the slightest intention to fully compensate the Colony for the loss sustained. When we were asked later to pass a vote of \$11,000 for compensation to those diwans which we closed under instructions—arbitrary instructions—from the Home Government the point was raised in committee. Your Excellency said that on a later occasion we would be asked to do so. I think that was a small matter. I may not be interpreting Your Excellency's remarks correctly—I am referring to *Honour*, in which you are reported to have said, "I trust, gentlemen, that this explanation is sufficient, and that the Council will not desire it should be understood by His Majesty's Government that we repudiate the views which have been recorded in this Council. I think your Excellency perhaps has been misled. The protest was made by me in the Finance Committee. We did not by any manner of means go back on anything we have said as to the advisability of gradually reducing the consumption of opium in this Colony, and joining with our countrymen in helping China to shake herself free from what is viewed as the curse of the country—a curse which has, no doubt, been very much exaggerated by interested parties. What the Committee considered was the question of the very direct loss incurred by this Colony through the closing of States despatch, and what should be repaid by the Imperial Government. The Colony is incurring a very serious loss, roughly four-and-a-half to five-and-a-half millions sterling a year on the whole of that trade which we have every reason to believe will entirely disappear. As the hon. member on my extreme right has already pointed out, this will necessitate a very great loss to all concerned in the trade and affect the prosperity of the Colony. We are now to face a loss of a trade which has been carried on for fifty or sixty years at enormous value to the Colony, and brought a great deal of prosperity to the place, and we also have to lose all the incidental extra expenses which are incurred by people engaged in this trade who spend their money here. We are still prepared to go on the lines in Your Excellency's memorandum of gradually and tentatively reducing the consumption of and trade in opium, and not too far in advance of the steps taken by China. I understand that the agreement between the Home Government and India is that the consumption of opium is to be reduced ten per cent. annually. Meantime it is believed China will be gradually encouraging the decrease of the consumption of opium, and also of its cultivation. After three years' time it will be reconsidered, and it will then be for China to prove her bona fides. The Indian Government and the Imperial Government have not agreed to go on if China is not playing the game. I don't say she is not playing the game, but I think it is impossible for China to entirely abolish the use of the drug in ten years. We consider we should be put on exactly the same footing as the Indian Government if our revenue is going to be taken away. We should have gone on gradually and tentatively, but instead we have a peremptory order from the Secretary of State to close the diwans at once, and it does not seem reasonable to ask a small community struggling to pay its way, weighted down by bad trade and an excessive military contribution—which has been our old man of the sea for many years—expensive works which we are forced to carry out, and on top of that to be ordered to close the whole of the diwans within twelve months. The Secretary of State's promise is of too little value. I think it must be admitted. My learned friend who spoke just now claimed—that was only his fun—that he was not conversant with the English language, but as I have pointed out, the Secretary of State has already distinctly laid down that as far as the competition for diwans is concerned, that that has got to be paid out of the revenue of the Colony's revenue. That content is the main question, through giving effect to the policy of His Majesty's Government, the Colony must suffer a loss. It seems to me that the Secretary of State has left a wide door open which he can take advantage of, and he has by no manner of means committed His Majesty's Government for the substantial loss which I have no doubt we will be able to prove is a very heavy one. I think the hon. member moved the resolution might have spoken more than that. The words in the Secretary of State's despatch do not propose to ask Parliament to give us what we consider substantial compensation, and unless we get some such assurance from Your Excellency I shall vote against the second reading of this bill.

Hon. Mr. Osborne—Let there should be some misunderstanding as to the position of the unofficial members of this Council with regard to this measure. I should like to reiterate what the hon. member for the Chamber of Commerce has already stated—that there is no divergence of opinion whatever as to the virtue and even necessity of closing the opium diwans in this colony, and the assisting of the Imperial Government to help China to get rid of this curse.

But I may point out that the whole question hinged upon what is the interpretation of the Secretary of State's word "substantial," and whether his promise was only a promise to ask the Imperial Parliament for a grant, or whether it is the intention of the Government to make it clear to this Council what the promise actually means and if that promise is satisfactory, the second reading of the bill will go through to-day. If, however, Your Excellency can not give a definite promise, or rather a definite interpretation of the word "substantial," would perhaps be better to hold the discussion over until Your Excellency has time to get that interpretation from London.

The Attorney-General—If the hon. member opposite representing the Chamber of Commerce had read a few lines further on in his quotation from Your Excellency's speech on the 11th March, 1909, he would have seen the necessity for at once passing the second reading of this bill. Sir, the words which Your Excellency used when dealing with the promise of the Secretary of State with regard to that which might be sustained in revenue by the action of Hongkong in supporting the policy of His Majesty's Government was as follows:—"His Majesty's Government recognise that as a result of giving effect to their policy the Colony's revenue must suffer a loss which it will be impossible for the local Government, wholly to replace." The hon. member stopped there, but he should have read on:—"The amount of that loss cannot be estimated until conditions which obtain after March, 1909, are known with some degree of accuracy." Sir, the amount of that loss cannot be known until this bill is passed, until the conditions for the new contracts have been made, and when that time arrives His Majesty's Government on their part will be prepared to ask Parliament to give a substantial contribution towards making good to the colony the revenue which has been found to be lost. The promise is absolute and distinct. When the Colonial Government has taken effective steps to give their assistance in the suppression of what is called the opium evil, and it has been found that the consequence has been a definite loss, then His Majesty's Government will propose to Parliament that a substantial grant in aid be given. I cannot conceive words which could be more explicit than the words contained in the despatch. We must accept the plain clear meaning of the language in which the despatch has been couched. When it is ascertained what the loss is, Parliament will be asked to pay, not the whole of it as some hon. members would like, but a substantial grant in aid. You will never get any grant in aid until we do our part in suppressing the evil, and the first step is the introduction of this bill. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. member who had just sat down to support the bill, as I believe he would have done had he had the words in mind which I have quoted and which he no doubt inadvertently omitted.

Hon. Mr. Hewart—I did not leave them out inadvertently. It was not part of my argument.

His Excellency—Gentlemen, the unofficial members who have spoken this afternoon have all, with one accord, called upon me to do, as it were, substantiate and corroborate the promise made by the Secretary of State. I, hon. member on my extreme right (Hon. Mr. Stewart) said that the promise was hardly definite enough. The hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce (Hon. Mr. Stewart) said that the language used was ambiguous. The hon. member and learned friend on my left, the Attorney-General, has read the words which I had intended to read, and to which I think nothing can be added to make them as definite and as precise as it is possible for English language to be. The Bill now before the Council contains provisions by which we may with some degree of accuracy find out what proposals we shall find necessary to incorporate in the tenders for the farm next year. The Secretary of State says that when the conditions are known with some degree of accuracy, His Majesty's Government will for their part be prepared to ask Parliament to make a grant in aid of the loss which will be incurred by the closing of the diwans. It is impossible for me to adopt the suggestion asking me to telegraph to the Secretary of State inquiring what the promise really means, and whether His Majesty's Government intend to evade their promise, because the words appear to be as clear and distinct as they can be. I am glad to notice that in the speeches which have been made, every single member has emphasised the point that there is no divergence whatever in the desire to carry out the general policy of the Government, and they all wished to identify themselves with the gradual suppression of opium and with the object of helping China to get rid of the habit. The point that has been raised throughout, in which unofficial members of this Council have taken exception to the action of the Imperial Government, has been that the methods which have been adopted to carry out these purposes have been, in their judgment, hasty and not sufficiently gradual in their operation. We need not dwell on that point, as it has been raised, and as you will remember in May last year, a telegram saying all opium diwans were to be closed forthwith. Since then, something over a year has passed, and only a comparatively small number have been closed, and the Secretary of State has agreed that the remainder shall be kept open until March next year. I think, considering the statement which had been made on behalf of the Government to the House of Commons, that the opium diwans in Hongkong should be closed forthwith, and that this has been a concession to opinion in this Colony. Practically for two years the diwans have been allowed to remain open. Perhaps that is not as gradual as many who are at this table would like it to be, but I think under all the circumstances we may say it was a very reasonable concession on the part of His Majesty's Government. There was, if I may so put it, a species of bargain. The instructions that the diwans should be closed were received here, but H.M.G. Government have allowed them to remain open until the end of the current year. They stipulated that a certain number should be closed before that date, and also stipulated that any compensation due to them should be paid by us. That was part of the bargain. In return, they said that by carrying out the policy of His Majesty's Government, that Government would ask Parliament for a substantial part of the loss we incurred. The Bill now before the Council is, in my view, a necessary preliminary for drawing up the terms of tender for the next year. This is why it is brought forward to-day, and, as has been said by my honourable and learned friend on my left, it is desirous to pass it with as little delay as may be, because I desire to see the precise terms of the Bill by which the provisions of future farms shall be regulated. I think, too, that we may say that by passing this Bill, the general terms of which I have already submitted to the Secretary of State, and to which he has agreed, we have definitely assured ourselves that the policy upon which we are embarking is the policy of His Majesty's Government. I cannot agree with the view that there should be any question whatever as to whether it is His Majesty's Government wish to evade the promise made. His Majesty's Government have stated that they will make good a substantial part of the loss

which is the direct result of carrying out their policy. We should be perfectly certain that what we are doing here is part of that policy, and that is the reason why I think it is of great importance that this Bill should be passed, and shall have the sanction of His Majesty's Government, so that any loss which may arise out of the operation of this Bill may fall within the terms of loss incurred by carrying out the policy of the Imperial Government. The hon. member opposite (Hon. Dr. Ho Kai) in general terms supported very strongly the general policy of suppressing opium. The Bill before us has a double object. A considerable number of clauses have been inserted at the request of the opium farmer. The remaining portions of the Bill are designed to give effect to the policy of the gradual suppression of opium. Generally speaking, we propose to take steps prohibiting the sale of opium to women and children, and, as well as, of course, the abolition of diwans, and, finally to adopt that system, which I am glad to hear has met with the general acceptance of the Council, of reducing each year the number of chests the opium farmer is allowed to draw. I have nothing further to say in reply to the speeches. The main drift of every speaker was to emphasise in the strongest language the fact that this Council consider His Majesty's Government has made a very clear and definite promise, and I shall take the opportunity to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State the views which have been expressed by this Council. For my own part I have no hesitation in saying that the promises which I have repeated are as clear and precise and definite as English language can make them. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. Munro Stewart—May I make a personal explanation? Your Excellency referred, or I understood Your Excellency to suggest, that some unofficial member had indicated distrust of the home authorities to the extent of suggesting that they would evade their promise. For myself I wish to point out that I neither said, nor suggested, nor contemplated any such thing. My whole point was that I do not feel sure that they would interpret their promise to our satisfaction. (Applause.)

His Excellency—I am very glad to have the explanation which the hon. member has made. I am glad that it should be recorded in the proceedings to-day. I must confess that I was under the impression that the remarks of the hon. member and other members had been that His Majesty's Government would not attach the same precise meaning to their words that we attach to them. It amounts in my view to something very like evasion.

Hon. Mr. Hewart—I move that the bill be read a second time six months hence. This is the only opportunity I have of replying to the hon. member who has just spoken, and in bringing forward this motion that the bill be read a second time six months hence I am in perfect agreement with the unofficial members of this Council, because we believe that the compensation will not be what we consider it should be. It will not be adequate. It will not cover all the loss suffered upon us through the operation of the policy of His Majesty's Government. It is for that reason we protest against the treatment which the Government have meted out to us. It has ordered us to carry a certain policy to a conclusion at a considerable cost, and I think it my duty on behalf of the ratepayers to protest against these undue demands on the Colony. Therefore, I move that this bill be read this day six months.

Hon. Mr. Osborne seconded.

On a vote being taken, there voted for the motion—The Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Registrar General, the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Attorney-General, the Acting Director of Public Works, and Colonel Darling, here voted against the motion—Hon. Mr. Stewart, Hon. Mr. Munro Stewart, Hon. Mr. Hewart, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk and Hon. Mr. Gresson.

The second reading was declared carried by seven votes to six.

The Council went into committee to consider the Bill, which was left in Committee when the Council rose.

His Excellency—The Council stands adjourned till this day week.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held afterwards—the Colonial Secretary presiding. The following votes were passed.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and fifty-five dollars (\$155) in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, Land Registry Office, Other Charges, Incidental Expenses.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of eighty dollars (\$80) in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, B-Magistracy, Other Charges, Incidental Expenses.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

REPORTED DEATH OF MRS. EDDY.

A New York telegram dated June 7 says:—A great sensation has been created in Christian Science and other religious circles by the charge made by a prominent Christian Scientist that Mrs. Eddy, the founder and head of that sect, is dead, and that her household circle is deceiving the church and pocketing funds.

The charge has been given wide circulation by the press and members of the Church are demanding an investigation.

CHEAPER M.A. DEGREES.

Sweeping reforms are suggested for Cambridge University. Some time ago a committee was appointed to consider the constitution and government of the University. They have issued two reports, which will probably be brought before the Senate for voting in the near future. The first report deals with the establishment of two houses—one a body of residents and the other a body of non-residents, and the other the Senate, as at present constituted. The second report deals with the reduction of the fees for the students (B.A.'s) proceed to the M.A., it being inferred that many are deterred by the fee of £12 charged. The committee suggest a reduction to a registration fee of, say, £3.

THE CROSS FOR THE SWORD.

Lieutenant Calvin P. Titus, 14th United States Infantry, who as a bachelor was the first man to scale the walls of Peking when the American troops relieved their Legation from the Peking siege in 1900, will become a chaplain in the army. His valour in the Chinese campaign brought him a medal of honour and an appointment to West Point from which he was graduated in 1905. A few months ago he resigned from the service in order to enter religious work in civil life, but has decided to work in the army, first becoming an ordained minister. Titus was born in Iowa in 1879.

THERE IS SKILL AND THOROUGHNESS OF CONSTRUCTION IN ALL ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

SHANGHAI SHAREBROKERS IN COURT.

On the 11th inst. Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Acting Judge of H. M. S. Supreme Court at Shanghai, delivered judgment in the cases of S. H. Michael v. J. E. Ellis as follows:—

The plaintiff, an outside broker, claims from defendant Tls. 885.87, difference between buying and selling price of 50 Dock shares, brokerage and interest.

The plaintiff as broker is entitled to no more than an indemnity from the defendant against any claims that can legally be made against him because of the transaction he entered into as defendant's agent. Who then can bring a legal claim against plaintiff? The evidence shows that the 50 Docks were bought from Mr. Allison, a jobber, at Tls. 89 per share and sold to Mr. Moore at Tls. 72½ per share. Mr. Allison received Mr. Moore's cheque and is out of pocket to the extent of the difference; and if anyone has a claim it is he. So far as Mr. Allison was concerned the transaction appears to have been quite legitimate. But can he sue plaintiff? He sold to Moore, Michael and Somekh, outside brokers, who bought for the plaintiff, on the instructions of the plaintiff who bought for the concerned, who, he says, is the defendant. It was shown that there were three distinct contracts entered into, namely:—

- (1) Contract dated 27th July between Allison and Michael and Somekh.
- (2) Contract dated 27th July between Michael and Somekh and S. J. Michael, plaintiff.
- (3) Contract dated 28th July between S. J. Michael, plaintiff, and J. E. Ellis, defendant.

In regard to contract (3) defendant admits "that the plaintiff signed this contract as broker for the concerned and according to local usage or custom of trade was thereby rendered personally liable for it." But whether plaintiff is liable or not is a question of law which should not be pleaded and cannot be admitted: it is for this court, and this court had indeed decided the very reverse (see *17 Green, North China Daily News, 13th July, 1903*). Plaintiff was either broker when he might be entitled, as I have said, to an indemnity from his principal, or he himself the other principal. If he was broker, as he purports to have been, there is nothing to indemnify him against, for according to law Mr. Allison, the seller-principal, has no right of action against him, the broker, as, so far as the buyer-principal, Mr. Ellis, is concerned (cf. *Fleet Marine L.R. 10, B.P. 126*). If on the other hand the plaintiff was himself principal as the dates of the contracts would suggest I find without the least hesitation that as between the plaintiff and defendant the contract was one for differences only and void under the Gaming Act (cf. *Staehau v. Universal Stock Exchange (1895) 2 Q.B. (1896) A.C. p.166*).

Further, I find on the evidence that the purchase of the 50 Docks was a joint venture on the part of the plaintiff and the defendant. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to no more than brokerage on the purchase and sale of 25 Dock shares, namely, Tls. 20.18. Judgment accordingly. Plaintiff must pay defendant's taxed costs less \$7.50, the amount of court fees he would have had to pay if he sued summarily for the brokerage.

UNEARNED INCREMENT IN BONES.

A SUGGESTION TO THE CHINESE FINANCE MINISTER.

All over the globe are to be found mines, by no means of the low value, for whom ancestor worship has a fascination. Kiamli, the satute Moor, sacrificed no fewer than thirty-seven bullocks before a saintly ancestor after a victory over the Government troops. Victor Hugo installed in his house at St. Peter Port, Guernsey, a chair devoted to the use of his ancestors. It was labelled "Ancestors' seat," and no one was allowed to use it. But of all people the Chinese are most devoted to this cult, as the railway promoters find to their cost. As soon as they try to buy up a piece of uncultivated land they are told it is tainted with ancestors, and heavy compensation must be paid for disturbing their bones. A demand for concrete proof of the existence of this property beneath the soil is readily complied with, because Chinese are to be found who will let out their parents at 50 cents a time. Not even a "Society upon the Stanislaus" could discover the fraud. China badly wants a Chancellor of the Exchequer who would tax the unearned increment in the value of these bones.

HALF A MILLION SAWS FOR CHINA.

A Washington correspondent says: A local saw company has received an order for 500,000 hand-saws for a firm in Hongkong. Accompanying the order was a fac-simile in Chinese characters of the sign the firm wanted etched on the saws. No one connected with the firm could read the characters, and the company was at a loss to tell which was the top or bottom, and finally the Chinese Ambassador had to be appealed to.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, DAILY PRESS, only, and special business matter to the Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 55. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

ES wird gebeten, Ansprüche und Rechte an den Nachlass des am 12. Juni d. J. in Canton verstorbenen **RICHARD BRAUN** HAFENMEISTERS **RICHAARD BRAUN** bis zum 15. Juli d. J. bei dem Kaiserlichen Konsulat in Canton anzumelden.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Canton, den 15. Juni 1909.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS REQUESTED that all Claims against the estate of the late **RICHARD BRAUN** O. D. Deputy Commissioner in the I. M. Customs Service, be sent to this Consulate before the 15th of July, 1909.

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE.

Canton, 15th June, 1909. [362]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"**PERSIA**," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risks, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whose delivery may be obtained.

The Steamer brings Cargo from Trieste ex a.s. "Africa," transhipped at Bombay.

Venice ex a.s. "Meteorich," transhipped at Trieste.

Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the office of the Underwriter before Noon on the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.**

Hongkong, 16th June, 1909. [3]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are instructed to re-vest £150,000 on Local Mortgages. Full Particulars of Securities offered should be submitted to—

DENNIS & BOWLEY, Solicitors.

Supreme Court House, Hongkong, 15th June, 1909. [354]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ACTION No. 27 of 1909.

RE **TSANG KING** of No. 1, Praya Kennedy Town, Victoria, Hongkong; Contractor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application has been made to the Court by the above-named Debtor **TSANG KING** to rescind the Receiving Order dated the 12th day of November, 1908, made against him in the above matter on the ground that he said **TSANG KING** has entered into an arrangement with his creditors and the Court has ordered that notice of such application shall be advertised and that any creditor who is not at this date a party to such arrangement and who has any objection to the said Receiving Order being rescinded shall furnish particulars of his objection to the Official Receiver within 15 days from this Date after which Date if no objections are received the said Receiving Order will be rescinded without further notice.

Dated the 10th day of June, 1909.

G. H. WAKEMAN, Official Receiver.

845]

WANTED.

HOUSE on the UPPER LEVEL, must be detached, with at least 7 or 8 Rooms and Servant Quarters. Unfurnished.

Apply—

Care of The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd. Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [795]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1893.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that **MESSEURS STEMSSEN & COMPANY** of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong Merchants, have on the 20th day of March, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARK:

The representation of a Palm tree with two birds beneath it, in the name of **FRIEDRICH ALBERT GULTZOW, NICOLAUS AUGUST STEHS, FRIEDRICH HERMANN ARNOLD FUCHS, ERNST OTTO STRUCKMEYER, HANS AUGUST STEHS and EUGEN SEIBERT** who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicants in respect of the following Goods:—

"**FORALCO**" (whether Manufactured or Unmanufactured) CIGARS and CIGARETTES.

A facsimile of such TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and of the Undersigned.

Dated the 15th day of April, 1909.

DEALON, LOOKER & DEACON, Solicitors for the Applicants.

620]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

KING EDWARD HOTEL, DORABJEE AND COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership which has for some time past been carried on by **DHUNJEBHOY DORABJEE NOWROJEE** and **ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR** as **HOTEL PROPRIETORS** in and upon portions of Royal Buildings and Prince's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, under the Sign of **THE KING EDWARD HOTEL** and under the partnership name of **DORABJEE AND COMPANY** was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The said **DHUNJEBHOY DORABJEE NOWROJEE** will continue to carry on the said business as heretofore under the above Sign and name and will be responsible for all the debts and liabilities of the partnership and he is authorized to collect all outstanding accounts due to the partnership.

AS WITNESS our hands this Twelfth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and nine.

D. D. NOWROJEE, I. P. MADAR.

WITNESS to the Signature of **DHUNJEBHOY DORABJEE NOWROJEE** and **ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR**.

H. J. GEDGE, Solicitor, Victoria, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG BAKERY, DORABJEE AND SON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership which has for some time past been carried on by **DHUNJEBHOY DORABJEE NOWROJEE** and **ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR** as **BAKERS** in and upon the premises known as **THE HONGKONG BAKERY** under the style of **DORABJEE AND SON** was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The said **DHUNJEBHOY DORABJEE NOWROJEE** will continue to carry on the said business as heretofore under the above Sign and name, and will be responsible for all the debts and liabilities of the partnership and he is authorized to collect all outstanding accounts due to the partnership.

AS WITNESS our hands this Twelfth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and nine.

D. D. NOWROJEE, I. P. MADAR.

WITNESS to the Signatures of **DHUNJEBHOY DORABJEE NOWROJEE** and **ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR**.

H. J. GEDGE, Solicitor, Victoria, Hongkong.

SUTTON'S SEEDS

Special Selected Collections for this Climate.

VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS IN AIR-TIGHT CASES.

To be obtained from—

CHINA EXPRESS CO., Telephone 668. 3, Duddell Street. [50]

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Big Iron and Foundry, Cuts, Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders. Nos. 35 & 37, King's Road, (2nd Street, west of Central Market), Telephone No. 515. [583]

A TACK & CO.

FURNITURE & PHOTO GOODS STORE.

25, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

DEALERS IN LADIES' & GENTS' BOOTS & SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

Cameras fitted with "Zeiss," "Goetz," "Ross" & "Aldis" Lenses.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALITY.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1909. [37]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [629]

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK."

A.I. A.B.C. and Engineering Code User NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet.

Length on Blocks... 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 96 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 88 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 34 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length... 371 feet.

Length on Blocks... 350 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 65 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 55 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000.

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS, and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIALS is always kept on hand.

The COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.) specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear, always ready for service.

Short Notice. [805]

INSURANCE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1907 £18,114,624.

Authorised Capital... £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital... 2,750,000
Paid-up Capital... 687,500 0 0
II. Fire Funds... 3,065,374 15 7

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1908. [1019]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON, Manager.

Hongkong 1st April, 1908. [48]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM of DENTISTRY.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [415]

SIEN TING

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [504]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING

POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.

With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES

FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMC CELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 8880, at 56, 57 and 57.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [623]

GUNS

DIRECT from the Manufacturers at Lowest Prices. 12 bore Double Breachloaders from 30s. each. Illustrated catalogue of LATEST MODEL Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, etc., post free.

C. JAMES & REYNOLDS.

George Street, Minorities, London, E.C., Eng.

DAVID CORSE & SONS

MEDICAL NAVY BOILED

LONG FLAX

RELIABLE GROWN

TARPAULING

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.

Sole Agents.

1674]

TO LET

TO LET.

UP-TO-DATE HOUSES in HUMPHREYS' AVENUE, Kowloon, with Gardens at entrance.

Apply to—

TAM TSE KONG, 42, Bonham Strand West, or HUNG CHONG, 60, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1909. [919]

TO LET.

A 4 or 5 ROOMED HOUSE at the PEAK, furnished, for the Summer, with immediate possession.

Apply—

DENNIS & BOWLEY.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1909. [857]

TO LET.

FURNISHED, at the PEAK. Two Rooms with Bath and Store Rooms, Servants' Room and separate entrance.

Apply—

X. Y. Z., Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1909. [853]

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor of No. 3, (Tang Lap Ting's Godown East Point).

Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate.

Apply to—

KAM FOOK, No. 107, Wellington Street, behind the Stag Hotel or Keeper of No. 6, Godown on the Spot.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [797]

TO BE LET.

DESIRABLE GROUND FLOOR SHOP in CHATER ROAD, Hongkong.

Apply—

T. B. L., Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1909. [723]

TO LET.

STORAGE FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

Apply to—

GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [96]

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 235 at NORTH POINT. Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS' LEASE.

For Particulars, apply—

GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [96]

POPULAR SUMMER RETREAT.

ONE of the BEST HOUSES at Kowloon, the Beautiful Summer Resort and Sanatorium, near Fochow, to be let, fully furnished, for the whole season. Apply to Office of this paper for references.

Fochow, 22nd May, 1909. [794]

TO LET

TO LET.

GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRAYA EAST.

Apply—

CHATER & MODY, Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [264]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

A HOUSE in RYTON TERRACE.

OFFICES To Let, No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

No. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, at foot.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Vœux Road next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [97]

TO LET.

No. 2, OLD BAILEY. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—

ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1909. [717]

TO LET.

No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Shop) Opposite the Post Office.

No. 1A, WYNDHAM STREET (suitable for Office and Godown).

No. 2A, D'AGUIAR STREET (suitable for Office and Godown).

All of which were lately occupied by Weismann Ltd. For Particulars, etc.

Apply to—

YEE SANG FAT & Co., 34, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1909. [489]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [98]

TO LET.

NOS. 2 & 3, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

No. 1, ALBANY, from 1st July, 1909.

NEW FIVE ROOMED HOUSES in Shilling Street.

"BIRNAM BRAB" 31, Conduit Road. Furnished or Unfurnished Eight Roomed House, newly painted and done up. Billiard Room, 3 Bath Rooms, Drying Room, Store Room, Pantry and good servants' quarters. Tennis Lawn, Electric Light and Bells.

The **LYRIE**, No. 13, Peak. Unfurnished from 1st June, 1909.

FERNSIDE No. 71, Peak Unfurnished from 1st May, 1909.

C.M.S. PEAK BUNGALOW, furnished, Mount Kellett, from 1st October, 1909; to 30th June, 1910.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shops, Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST
A SOLICITOR.

Before the Full Court yesterday (their Honours Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, and Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Puisne Judge) the hearing was continued of the case in which Mr. C. F. Dixon was called upon to show cause why he should not be struck off the roll of solicitors.

The application was made by Mr. Eldon Potter, who was instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), while Mr. Dixon was represented by Mr. H. G. Calthrop, who was instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston (of Messrs. Evans and Harston).

Wong Hin Tung was the next witness. He said he was managing partner of the Kwong Hing Cheung firm of Canton. In April, 1907, his firm brought an action against Messrs. Reuter, Brockelmann and Co. Messrs. Hastings and Hastings were his solicitors, and Mr. Dixon took instructions. During the continuance of the action large sums were paid to Mr. Dixon in respect of costs. Some of the amounts were paid over by his firm's agents here. Witness made entries of the payments made, about the time he made them. He remembered being in Hongkong on July 23rd, 1908, when he went to the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, where he saw Mr. Dixon. On that day he paid the defendant \$500 in respect of costs. He paid that amount because he was told to bring it when he was there on a previous occasion, either on the 18th or 19th July. Mr. Hing was present when witness paid the \$500, and he acted as interpreter. Witness handed the \$500 to Mr. Dixon in bank notes, and asked him for a receipt. He said, "Some other day will do." Witness produced his book containing the entry of \$500.

Mr. Potter—I will put that book in. The Chief Justice—Under what?

Mr. Potter—In the ordinary way, as a book kept by Mr. Wong.

The Chief Justice—You cannot put it in under English law.

Mr. Potter—If there is any question as to its correctness, or my right to put it in, I won't press the point.

The Chief Justice—Do you put it in under English law?

The Puisne Judge—Or under the local Ordinance?

Mr. Potter—I can put in a book kept by a firm in the ordinary course of business.

The Chief Justice—It is not a banker's book. We are very doubtful if it can be used as evidence.

Mr. Potter—I do not for a moment wish to press the point. (To witness)—Is there any entry referring to the 23rd July?

The Chief Justice—That is the same thing. Mr. Potter—The witness can refresh his memory.

The Chief Justice—A man is not told by counsel to refresh his memory. He says, "May I refresh my memory from the book?"

Mr. Potter—What your Lordship means is that as he is certain the money was paid it is not necessary to refresh his memory?

The Puisne Judge—You had better ask him if he is quite certain.

Mr. Potter—Are you quite certain you paid \$500 to Mr. Dixon for costs on July 23rd, 1908?

—Yes. Proceeding, witness said he had received a statement of account from Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, but the payment of \$500 was not in the bill. During the continuance of this action he had made loans to Mr. Dixon, who asked for the loan of several hundred dollars. The first loan was made on the 27th January, 1908.

The Puisne Judge—I don't know if anything turns on that, but you had better let him tell his own story as plainly as possible.

Mr. Potter—Where did you make the loan on 27th January?—At Hastings and Hastings' office. I paid \$500 costs, and advanced a loan of \$200 to Mr. Dixon.

What was the next date that you made a loan to Mr. Dixon?—On May 5th, 1908.

Where?—I handed Mr. Dixon \$150 at Messrs. Hastings and Hastings' office, and paid \$350 costs.

Did you make any other loans to Mr. Dixon?—Yes.

When?—On June 23rd, 1908, when I advanced him \$200.

Did you give Mr. Dixon any other loan?—On the 29th June I handed him \$200 at his office, and paid \$3,500 costs.

Did you in April of this year come to see Messrs. Hastings and Hastings?—Yes, sometime near the beginning of April, when I called to ask for my money in the action.

Whom did you see there?—Mr. Dixon.

What did you say to him?—I asked him to pay me the money due and to render an account?—He gave me a general account, but I pressed him for a detailed account.

When you were giving Mr. Hastings instructions for that declaration, who acted as interpreter?—A man wearing spectacles. A new man at the office. I don't know his name.

Did not Mr. Hastings take the instructions down for this declaration?—Yes.

How did you come to make this affidavit?—On account of the accounts not being correct.

When you found these accounts were not correct, what steps did you take?—I saw Mr. Hastings and asked him why the \$500 was not accounted for.

When was that?—Sometime about May 18th.

What happened at the interview with Mr. Hastings about that date?—I said \$500 are not accounted for, and told him I did not get a receipt for the money. I wanted to drop the matter, but Mr. Hastings insisted that I should come here and give evidence. I said I did not wish to give evidence against Mr. Dixon, as I was very thankful for the way in which he had conducted my case.

Did you agree at that interview to make a declaration?—Yes. He told me to tell him everything.

Was the declaration drawn up at this interview?—No. I went to Canton, and on my return about June 4th this declaration was drawn up.

Is it a fact that you went away on May 18th having expressed your willingness to make the declaration, and returned on June 4th to make it?—Yes.

In the meantime had anyone see you about the matter?—No.

During that interval had you received any letter about the matter?—One.

From whom?—A friend of mine, Lo Lai Chun.

Who is Lo Lai Chun?—He's a clerk in Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon's.

How long have you known him?—For a number of years.

What did he say in this letter?—Just asked me to return to Hongkong.

Had Lo Lai Chun been in communication with you about this matter before?—No.

Did he say in the letter what he wanted you to come down for?—No.

When you arrived did you go to see Mr. Hastings?—Yes, with Lo Lai Chun.

What happened at this interview on the 23rd or 24th May?—I asked Lo to interpret to Mr. Hastings, and asked him if he could deduct some of the costs as they were very heavy.

Did you at that time take the bill of costs with you?—No.

What did Mr. Hastings say?—"We can consider that by and bye. I'll see about it."

When did you next go back to Canton?—By the next night boat.

When did you next come back to Hongkong?—About June 3rd.

Why?—Because Mr. Hastings wanted me to make a declaration.

How did you know that?—I was informed by a letter from Mr. Tam, of Messrs. Hastings' office.

What did you do on the day after your arrival?—I went to Mr. Hastings' office.

What time did you arrive there?—I haven't got such a good memory as all that. I forget.

When you got to Mr. Hastings' office what happened?—I was asked to go to Court to make a declaration.

Who did you see?—Mr. Tam.

Did you see Mr. Hastings?—Yes.

Was anyone else present?—I didn't see anyone.

Then you, Tam, and Mr. Hastings were alone in the room?—Yes.

Were the instructions for the declaration taken at that interview?—Yes.

Who acted as interpreter?—Mr. Tam. It looked very much like him, anyway.

At the interview on the 4th, was anything said about the costs in the Reuter, Brockelmann action?—I told Mr. Hastings I'd like him to make them less, and he said, "I'll consider that."

Have you been paid anything with regard to these costs since April 15th?—No.

The entry in Mr. Dixon's diary was translated for witness, and he said he remembered it. It was always his custom, however, to pay an amount in on the day of his arrival.

Did you have a detailed account of all the items in Messrs. Hastings and Hastings' bill of costs sent you?—Yes.

Where is that account?—In Canton.

Did you notice an item in it, "Attending you on 22nd July"? I can't say.

Were you not with the assistance of your friends, carefully checking this bill?—Yes, and the item of the 22nd was mentioned.

Did you object to it?—The only thing I spoke to Mr. Hastings about was the omission of \$500.

Then as far as you and Mr. Hastings were concerned you accepted that item of 22nd July as correct?—Yes.

What time of day did you pay that \$500?—In the forenoon.

This case of Reuter, Brockelmann's went to the Full Court?—Yes.

And after that do you not know there was a question of a further appeal to the Privy Council?—Yes.

Did not Mr. Dixon ask you for further costs in respect of that appeal?—Yes, that was the \$2,000 paid on January 11th.

As some \$4,000 had been paid out of Court to Messrs. Hastings and Hastings did you not think it was unnecessary to supply any more?—Yes.

In consequence of this did not Mr. Dixon supply you with an interim account?—Yes.

Was not that account in Chinese as well as English?—Yes.

And that did not show that \$500 had been paid on July 23rd?—In that account there was a deficit of over \$2,000.

The Puisne Judge—Do you mean that you were credited with \$2,000 less than you paid?—I was not credited with over \$2,000 which I had paid.

Mr. Calthrop—Did you make any complaint?—I complained to Mr. Dixon and the interpreter.

Did they give a satisfactory explanation?—No. They said they would see about it by and bye.

What did you do then?—I paid them \$2,000 for costs of appeal.

Although you were dissatisfied with the accounts?—They informed me that a full account would be rendered afterwards.

The Chief Justice—Which items were omitted?—I can't give any particular items. Did you know the items at that time?—No.

Mr. Calthrop—Do you say the account was subsequently rectified?—Yes.

When?—Somewhere about the time I was paid the \$10,000.

Before the account was rectified you paid another \$2,000?—Yes.

How do you mean rectified; were you properly credited?—Yes.

Did you ever tell Mr. Hastings about this deficiency?—He was absent at the time.

Are you sure Mr. Hastings was absent when you got the account?—He was in the Colony.

Did you complain to him in November when you got the account?—I did not.

Did you complain in April or May when complaining about the \$500?—No, because the account was already rectified, and the only mistake was the \$500.

In the interim account did the item of \$25 paid on 25th March appear?—Yes.

The Chief Justice—He says there was a mistake of over \$2,000 in the account and it was rectified. Does he mean that?

Witness—When I was paid the account was correct with the exception of \$500.

Mr. Calthrop—In the first account were items of payments made by your firm given you?—No.

What items in the detailed account were omitted which you say you had paid?—I did not verify the account because I was told it would be settled by and bye after the appeal came on.

You had the account in detail, you had your book and you had receipts, and yet you say you can't point out what particular items were not included?—Mr. Dixon admitted that the \$2,000 odd were in the bank, and that he would rectify the account by and bye. He was not sure which bank the money was in.

Do you know the signature on the receipt is that of Mr. George Hastings?—No.

Mr. Potter said the money was entered in the cash book in Mr. Dixon's handwriting.

Mr. Calthrop—On May 5th did you lead Mr. Dixon \$150?—Yes.

Why?—Because he was acting for me. He asked for it and I advanced it.

Did you get a receipt from him?—No.

Didn't you pay on that day \$350?—Yes.

Did you get a receipt?—Yes.

The Chief Justice—Were these requests for loans made through an interpreter?—Yes, Mr. Hing.

When did you make the next loan?—On June 23rd.

And you got no receipt?—No.

On 29th June you lent another \$200 and got no receipt?—Yes.

Did you on that day pay \$3,500 to Mr. Dixon?—Yes.

Into his own hands?—Yes, and he gave me a receipt.

Did you see Mr. Dixon make a note of this payment in the cash book?—I didn't notice; at times he would go out and get the receipt, other times he would send for it.

Will you swear you did not pay this money to Mr. George Hastings?—I can swear I paid it to Mr. Dixon.

Between May 5th and June 29th you say Mr. Dixon had borrowed \$550 from you?—Yes.

Didn't you get rather suspicious?—Why? Did you ask him for any of the money back?—No.

Have you ever asked him for any written acknowledgment of the amounts?—No, and I have had no conversation with Mr. Dixon about them.

You say you had a great admiration for Mr. Dixon?—Yes.

And yet you complained to Mr. Hastings about Mr. Dixon not paying you back before asking Mr. Dixon for payment?—Mr. Hastings asked me to tell him everything.

Was this your own money?—It belonged to three persons, partners in my firm.

Isn't it very unusual for Chinese to lend money without taking a receipt or a promissory note?—It is, but it does happen sometimes.

You were lending money belonging to yourself and others. Why didn't you ask for a receipt?—Because I was in charge of the business.

How could you vouch the accounts without asking for a receipt?—My folks did not mind. They said if he pays very well; if he does not, "make do."

As far as any evidence goes there's nothing to show you did not keep this money yourself?—If you want to say so, you can.

As regards the monies you paid to Messrs. Hastings and Hastings you were very careful to get receipts?—I did not ask Mr. Dixon for receipts and he did not give them. Do you mean to say I could not trust solicitors, who are so honest?

When this case was tried last July the jury did not believe your evidence. Is that not so?—I don't know.

The Chief Justice—I would suggest as an answer to that, the Court thought the jury ought to.

What is your share in your firm?—\$300.

And your salary?—\$20 a month.

And your share of the profits?—\$300 to \$500 a year.

Re-examined: You say Mr. Hastings asked you to relate everything to him. Is that why you told him about the loans?—Yes.

The first time you made a loan to Mr. Dixon was in January, 1908?—Yes.

At that time he had been working for you for about nine months?—Yes.

When the account was rectified was the \$500 you paid on July 23rd accounted for?—No.

CANTON.
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

16th June, 1909.
S. S. FATSHAN AFFAIR.

The following is a translation of a circular issued by the Self-Government Society:—

That with respect to the *sa. Fatshan* case "We beg respectfully to inform our brethren we received an order from the Viceroy some time ago commanding all our brethren to obey it and to wait patiently for the decision of the matter by the authorities of both nations."

"As you are already aware, the Portuguese Consul made certain false accusations against our brethren in this matter; and notwithstanding the Viceroy's repeated communications urging the Portuguese Consul to hold a fresh joint investigation into the case, the latter has persistently delayed the fixing a date for the trial."

"This is practically destroying the good friendship which has hitherto been existing between the two friendly nations. In investigating into the duties of a Consul as representative of his Government in a foreign country we find that all such officials should be guided in all matters by a spirit of justice and fairness to the advantage of the people of both countries."

With regard to the *Fatshan* affair, not only did the Portuguese Consul falsely accuse the members of the Self-Government Society with bribing the witnesses who gave evidence in the case, but he also admonished the representatives of the Press in very strong language; and, moreover, he insinuated that the Chinese are a race of people who only pretend to love their country. This is actually despising the whole Chinese race; such expressions certainly do greatly affect the good reputation of our brethren."

"Several months have elapsed since we wrote to the Portuguese Consul about this matter, and we are unable to hear any longer. It is high time that we should again communicate with the Portuguese Consul and remind him about this subject and also to request him to give us an answer so as to allay the public anger. We have decided to hold an extraordinary meeting at 1 p.m. to-morrow to discuss this matter and we respectfully request all our brethren to attend the meeting."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The local press has been publishing for the last ten days an essay on hygiene written by the doctors of the Red Cross Society embodying precautions to be taken against plague.

The recent freshet has not entirely disappeared from the river at Fat Shan; there is still about three feet of water.

Owing to frequent complaints made by the Hongkong Government regarding the smuggling of prepared opium into the Colony by people from Canton, His Excellency the Viceroy has instructed the Commissioner of Customs here to make careful enquiry into any seizure of prepared opium made by the Customs House so as to find out whether the smuggling of prepared opium is being carried on by Chinese merchants in large quantities or only taken to Hongkong by opium smokers who travel frequently between Canton and Hongkong.

INDIGESTION
THE GREAT
MISERY MAKER.

Fully three-fourths of all the ailments that afflict mankind begin in the stomach. Just pin that fact in your mind—and then from time to time, think over your pains and aches as they come upon you, and reason with the facts themselves. Here are the facts. You know that you are alive and have power of movement. How long would you live and how much could you move, about if you went without food? Now you are coming to it. The food you eat sustains life—it gives you nourishment—makes blood, muscle, nerve and bone. But what if your stomach does not digest that food properly? Well, then it will only give you a part of the nourishment you should have. In that, the worst of it is! By no means! Where it does not digest properly it begins to ferment and decay in the heat of your stomach; just as it would if you ground it all up and moistened it and put it where the sun could warm it and start the process of decay.

Of course that produces poisonous acids and foul gases, whether in the stomach or in your stomach. If it is in the tub it doesn't bother you much; the poison spreads into the air. But if it is in your stomach! That is a different matter. Then it spreads all through your body; your blood becomes corrupt, impure, poisoned; flows into every muscle, tissue, nerve and joint, and lays the seeds of misery there.

Now what should you do? It is simple—if you don't know it, we will tell you. When you feel headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, faintness, whether in the morning or in your stomach. If it is in the tub it doesn't bother you much; the poison spreads into the air. But if it is in your stomach! That is a different matter. Then it spreads all through your body; your blood becomes corrupt, impure, poisoned; flows into every muscle, tissue, nerve and joint, and lays the seeds of misery there.

Don't let it struggle alone. Take Mother Seigel's Syrup, a purely herbal remedy, made of the curative extracts of certain roots, barks and leaves, and designed expressly as a tonic corrective and invigorator for the stomach. By curing the indigestion it relieves you of any or all of the symptoms or ailments we have described.

Says Mr. W. J. Jones, of 15, Acolf Road, Wandsworth Bridge Road, London, S.W., in a statement, dated September 3rd, 1908:—"For several years I suffered severely from indigestion, flatulency, and inactivity. Three bottles of Mother Seigel's Syrup entirely cured me, and to-day I am perfectly free from these troubles."

Mother Seigel's Syrup is also prepared in Tablet form, as Mother Seigel's Syrup Tablets. Price 2/6.

GERMANY'S COLONIAL INSTITUTE.
CHINESE TO BE TAUGHT IN HAMBURG.

The newly-established Colonial Institute is getting to work well, says the Hamburg correspondent of *The Globe*, and with that thoroughness which is so characteristic of German methods. Thus, with a view to developing still more the export trade with China, the authorities have resolved to open courses of instruction in the Chinese language here, so that young Germans going out to China and the Far East will be able to transact their business direct with Chinese firms and other buyers in China without having to call in the aid of interpreters. The result will certainly justify the preliminary outlay involved by this enterprising spirit.

VICTORIA GAOL.

The report of the Superintendent of Prison, laid on the table of the Legislative Council, yesterday, states:—

The number of prisoners received into prison during the year and the corresponding number for the year 1907 were as follows:—

	1908.	1907.
Convicted by Ordinary Courts	4,005	5,027
Convicted by Courts-Martial	13	9
Convicted by the Land Courts	1	1
Convicted by the Capt. Supdt. of Police	1	6
Convicted by the Commadore, R.N. Supreme Court for China and Corea	1	1
High Court, Weihaiwei	3	6
Debtors	86	94
On remand or in default of finding surety	665	733

There was thus a decrease of 1,099 on the total number of admissions as compared with the year 1907. There was also a decrease of prisoners convicted for larceny during the year under review, the number being 845 against 963 for the previous year.

The number of prisoners admitted to prison for offences not of a criminal nature was 2,803, made up as follows:—

Convicted by Courts-Martial	18
Convicted by the Captain Superintendent	1
Debtors	86
Convicted under the Opium Ordinance	630
Convicted under the Gaming Ordinance	452
Convicted under the Market Ordinance	309
Convicted under the Arms Ordinance	20
Convicted under the Vehicle Ordinance	43
Convicted under the Sanitary By-laws	43
Convicted under the Harbour Regulations	139
Convicted under the Weights and Measures Ordinance	1
Convicted for Drunkenness	33
Convicted for Cruelty to Animals	4
Convicted for Trespassing	82
Convicted for Disorderly conduct	318
Convicted for Vagrancy	2
Convicted for Contempt of Court	2
Convicted for Assault	137
Convicted for Obstruction	77
Convicted for Cutting Trees	63
Convicted for Fighting	16
Convicted for Mendicancy	40
Convicted under the Post Office Ordinance	2
Convicted under the Police Ordinance	1
Convicted for Begging and Vagabondage	95
Convicted under the Women and Girls' Protection Ordinance	24
Convicted under the Stowaway Ordinance	116
Convicted under the Servants' Quarters Ordinance	17
Convicted under the Chinese Wines and Spirit Ordinance	5

Total ... 2,803

The above figures show that 68 per cent. of the total admissions to prison were for non-criminal offences.

There were 4,027 prisoners committed to gaol without the option of a fine and 143 juveniles were admitted, 44 of whom were sentenced to be whipped in addition to various terms of imprisonment.

It is interesting to note from the report that the percentage of prisoners to population was in 1908 the lowest recorded. It was 110 as compared with 121 in the previous year.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
 CHUYEN, Chinese str., 1,177, C. Stewart, 17th June—Shanghai 12th June, General—C.M.S. N. Co.
 CHONGYU, MARU, Japanese str., 1,303, T. Saruga, 17th June—Shanghai 11th June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 CHOYANG, British str., 1,424, A. E. Sandback, 17th June—Swatow 16th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 GERMANIA, German str., 1,714, C. Jurgensen, 16th June—Wakamatsu 10th June, Coal—Johnson & Co.
 HALOIS, Dutch str., 1,046, J. Offerhaus, 17th June—Amoy 15th June, Kerosine—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
 HANGCHOW, British str., 999, Mawley, 17th June—Chinkiang 11th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 KNIVSBERG, German str., 646, A. Niejahr, 17th June—Hohow 15th June, General—Johnson & Co.
 KWEIYANG, British str., 17th June—Canton, LINAN, British str., 1,532, C. C. Williams, 16th June—Shanghai 13th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 LUTZOW, German str., 3,456, C. Dewers, 17th June—Shanghai 13th June, General—Melchers & Co.
 MEIPOO, Chinese str., 17th June—Canton, VICTORIA, Swedish str., 989, Thos. Eckoll, 16th June—Haiphong 14th June, Rice—Wallon & Co.

CLEARANCES.
 AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 17th June.
 Choyang, British str., for Canton.
 Japin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 Hanyu, French str., for Quing Chow Wan.
 Prinz Waldemar, German str., for Australia.
 Yeboshi Maru, Jap. str. for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.
 17th June.
 ANARA, British str., for Sumatra.
 BOHROUN, French str., for Singapore.
 CHIDAR, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
 CHINHA, British str., for Shanghai.
 CHUYEN, Chinese str., for Canton.
 CHOWA, German str., for Bangkok.
 CHUNANG, British str., for Canton.
 GERMANIA, German str., for Canton.
 HALOIS, Dutch str., for Canton.
 INDIAN, British str., for Manila.
 LINAN, British str., for Canton.
 MAGANO, British str., for Sandakan.
 MISHIN, MARU, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
 PONTONG, German str., for Bangkok.
 TAIKORAN, MARU, Japanese str., for Milke.
 TEUCHE, British str., for Kobe.
 TRIUMPH, German str., for Macao.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
 The British str. *Hanchow* reports: Fresh Southern winds and fine weather.
 The British str. *Linan* reports: Shanghai to Tung Yung variable airs and hazy, thence fresh to light S.W. monsoon and fine weather.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

June 17th.
 ABERDEEN DOCK—*Tai On*, Honan, Landrat Schiff, Lekt.
 COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—
 TAIKOO DOCK—*Maple Leaf*, Anhui.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
 IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

For EUROPE.

THE I.G.M. Steamship.

Capt. C. Dewers, will leave TO-DAY, the 18th inst., at 10 A.M.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.
 Hongkong, 15th June, 1909. [5]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship.

"PERSIA."

Captain Bartole, will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., at Noon.

This steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light, carries a doctor and stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents, Princes' Building.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1909. [3]

For SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship.

"JAPAN."

Captain J. G. Olfert, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., at Daylight.

This steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light, and carries a duly certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

(Occupying 24 Days).

Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea), Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan. Return tickets are available by the Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamers. Fare for round trip \$120.

DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1909. [944]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALACCA COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For NEW YORK.

S.S. "PATHAN" ... On 22nd June.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1909. [699]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.
 1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c, via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	W. Hayward, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE &c.	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 30th inst.
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Brehmer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 1st July.
HAYRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Jäger	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 22nd July.
HAYRE, COPENHAGEN & ST. PETERSBURG	SIAM	Swed. str.	—	Eckhorn	MELCHERS & Co.	On 21st inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENTERAMBIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Rehn	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 9th July.
HAYRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	ISTRIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Rehn	MELCHERS & Co.	On 22nd inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, &c, via PORTS OF CALL.	SYDNEY	Swed. str.	—	Rehn	MELCHERS & Co.	On 23rd inst.
MARSEILLES, HAYRE & COPENHAGEN, &c.	NIPPON	Jap. str.	—	Geo. Andersson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	SADO MARU	Ger. str.	k.w.	Porzellan	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst.
MARSEILLES, HAYRE & HAMBURG, &c.	SIAM	Swed. str.	—	Rehn	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 12th July.
MARSEILLES, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Rehn	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 7th July, at D'light.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	BINGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Christiansen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 30th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	HIRAGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wm. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st July, at Noon.
GENOA, IQUIQUE, &c, via JAPAN PORTS, &c.	MANSU MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wm. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 A.M.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, GIBRALTAR, &c.	LUTZOW	Ger. str.	—	C. Dewers	MELCHERS & Co.	On 26th inst., P.M.
TRIESTE, &c, via SINGAPORE, &c.	E. F. FERDINAND	Aut. str.	—	Nitsche	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 22nd inst.
NEW YORK	PATHAN	Brit. str.	—	Rehn	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About 18th July.
BOSTON & NEW YORK via PORTS & SUZ CANAL	ST. PATRICK	Brit. str.	2 m.	Rehn	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 3rd July, at 6 P.M.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Rehn	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 14th July, at Noon.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	MONTAGLE	Brit. str.	—	Rehn	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 3rd July.
TACOMA via SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	TACOMA MARU	Brit. str.	—	Rehn	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA via JAPAN, &c.	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Kawara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd July, at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via KURE, &c.	SHINANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Ishikawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via KURE, &c.	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	P. Isaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	P. T. Helms	MELCHERS & Co.	On 9th July, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 19th July, at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	KUANO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	L. Dawson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th Aug., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	TAIYAN MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Schine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 26th inst.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	D. Lenz	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 3 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	A. Keith	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th July, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Forsyth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSTIN	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	H. E. Maklin	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
MOJI	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Koope	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
JAPAN	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	V. McClymont-Liddell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
TIENSTIN via WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	CHONGHONG	Brit. str.	—	Richard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Middle of June.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SIAM	Swed. str.	—	Bartole	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	WAIRING	Brit. str.	—	J. G. Olfert	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	PERSIA	Aut. str.	—	Williams	DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Daylight
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	JAPAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI	LINAN	Brit. str.	—	Lafont	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	TUNGSHING	Brit. str.	—	Lafont	MELCHERS & Co.	About 21st inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ARMAND BEHIC	Ger. str.	—	T. Suruga	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	CHONGHONG	Brit. str.	—	Sandback	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHONGHONG	Brit. str.	—	Sandback	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SIAM	Swed. str.	k.w.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 24th inst.
SHANGHAI	ASSATE	Brit. str.	—	Owen Jones, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YINGKOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Fraser	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI	CHONGHONG	Brit. str.	—	Dowson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	KWAIKANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Rad. Meyer	MELCHERS & Co.	About 1st July.
SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	CHONGHONG	Brit. str.	—	Peter	MELCHERS & Co.	On 2nd July.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 3rd July, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NAMANO	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	TIENSTIN	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Koope	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.
TAMAU via SWATOW & AMOY	SOBU MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Sugi	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Noon.
TAMAU via SWATOW & AMOY	SOBU MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Sugi	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at 10 A.M.
TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY & ANPING	NANCHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Kensie	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Noon.
AMOY, CHEFOO & NEWCHOW	HAITANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAITANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.	On 22nd inst., at 2 P.M.
SWATOW	HAITANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	Passmore	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	YUNHANG	Brit. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Noon.
MANILA	ZAPRO	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Rodger	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGHANG	Brit. str.	—	A. W. Olfert	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	SHAW, TOMES & Co.	On 28th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	LOONGHANG	Brit. str.	—	B. W. Almond	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	A. Somerville	MELCHERS & Co.	Beginning of July.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	BOHEO	Ger. str.	—	F. Semblil	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 6th July, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KWANG	Brit. str.	—	E. J. Hall	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKANG	Brit. str.	—	J. Robinson	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
SAMARANG, SOERABAYA	SHANTUNG	Brit. str.	—	P. J. van Emmerick	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TIENSTIN	Brit. str.	—			

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
OCEANO	4,657	F. W. Davis	On 1st July.
KUMERIC	6,232	J. Mathes	On 29th July.
AXEMIC	4,363	J. Boyd	On 26th August.
SUVERIC	6,232	S. Shotton	On 23rd September.

* These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1909. [8]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL

Lines.

FOR

STREAMERS

TO SAIL

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG

"LUETZOW" Capt. C. DEWERS { Friday, 18th June, at 10 A.M.

MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE

"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. ISEKE { Friday, 18th June, at 10 A.M.

YOKOHAMA & KOBE

"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. LENZ { About Saturday 26th June.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

"KLEIST" Capt. RUD. MEYER { About Thursday 1st July.

KUDAT & SANDAKAN

"BORNEO" Capt. F. SENBILL { Beginning of July.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA. [5]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPERESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong. "EMPERESS OF CHINA" Sat., 3rd July. "EMPERESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 30th July.

"MONTAGLE" Wed., 14th July. "ALLAN LINER" Friday, 20th Aug.

"EMPERESS OF INDIA" Sat., 24th July. "EMPERESS OF BRITAIN" Fri., 10th Sept.

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" Sat., 14th Aug. "ALLAN LINER" Friday, 1st Oct.

"EMPERESS OF CHINA" Sat., 4th Sept.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Company's NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons, register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class ... via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10

Intermediate on Steamers ... £43 ... £45.

and 1st Class Railway ...

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.

R.M.S. "MONTAGLE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE Capt. O. Jones, R.N.E.	About 24th June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA Capt. W. Hayward, R.N.E.	Noon, 26th June	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NAMUR Capt. H. W. Kenrick, R.N.E.	About 30th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SARDINIA Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.E.	About 2nd July	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI, CHEFOO and NEWCHANG	"NANCHANG"	On 19th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 20th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 22nd June, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 24th June, 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 25th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 27th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"KWEIYANG"	On 28th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 28th June, 3 P.M.
SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	On 29th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"TAIYUAN"	On 19th July, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.
FARE, INCLUDING WINES, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.
TELEPHONE 36.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1909.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
* TAMUI VIA SWATOW, & AMOI	"DAIJIN MARU" Capt. Y. KUBURAKI	SATURDAY, 19th June, at Noon.
* TAMUI VIA SWATOW, & SWATOW	"DAIGI MARU" Capt. H. MURAYAMA	SUNDAY, 20th June, at 10 A.M.
* SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, & AMOI & FOCHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU" Capt. T. SUZUKI	SUNDAY, 20th June, at 10 A.M.
TAKAO VIA SWATOW, & AMOI & ANPING	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. K. SUGI	WEDNESDAY, 23rd June, at 10 A.M.

* These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. First-class Cabins Ample, Unrivaled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports. For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1 Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

[13]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIYANG"	SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW.	FRIDAY, 18th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAIMUN,"	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 20th June, at Noon.
"HAICHING"	SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW.	TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 2 P.M.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1909.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 18th June, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Saturday, 19th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"WAISHANG"	Sunday, 20th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Tuesday, 22nd June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"TUNGSHING"	Wednesday, 23rd June, 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"CHEONGSHING"	Thursday, 24th June, 4 P.M.
MOJI	"PAUSANG"	Friday, 25th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 26th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"YAMSANG"	Sunday, 27th June, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 29th July, 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KOTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a to stay 6 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1909.

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HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDERS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 19th June, Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 26th June, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1909.

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HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports. Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

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For SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SEGOVIA ... 22nd June S.S. SLAVONIA ... 2nd July S.S. C. FELD LAESZ ... 10th July S.S. ANDALUSIA ... 18th July S.S. SAXONIA ... 28th July S.S. DORTMUND ... 10th Aug. S.S. SPEZIA ... 18th Aug. S.S. JILLYRIA ... 28th Aug. S.S. AMBRIA ... 31st Aug.	For HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 21st June For MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. SILVIA ... 28th June For ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG: S.S. SITHONIA ... 1st July For HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. ISTRIA ... 9th July For MARSEILLES, BREMEN & HAMBURG: S.S. SCANDIA ... 12th July For HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. BRASLIA ... 22nd July

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1909.

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EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SIAM"	Middle of June.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, and GOTHENBURG	"NIPPON"	23rd June.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"YEDDO"	5th July.
HAVRE, COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	"SIAM"	Middle of July.

For Further Particulars apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1909.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	SADO MARU Capt. Geo. Anderson	6500	WEDNESDAY, 23rd June, at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, and YOKOHAMA	BINGO MARU Capt. A. Christensen	6500	WEDNESDAY, 7th July, at Daylight
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, and MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE	"SHINANO MARU" Capt. K. Kawara	6500	TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 4 P.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa	8000	TUESDAY, 6th July, at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU Capt. N. Mathieson	6000	FRIDAY, 9th July, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5000	FRIDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU Capt. A. Keith	6500	FRIDAY, 25th June, at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5000	WEDNESDAY, 7th July, at Noon.

* Omitting Shanghai.

† Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

‡ Cargo only.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS— EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

THE CO.'S NEWLY BUILT 9000 TON PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

HIRANO MARU	(Capt. H. FRASER)	About Wed. 30th June
KAMO MARU	(Capt. F. L. SOMMER)	About Wed. 28th July
MISHIMA MARU	(Capt. A. E. MOSS)	About Wed. 25th August
ATSUTA MARU	(Capt. Wm. THOMPSON)	About Wed. 22nd Sept.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

CHEAPEST ROUND TRIPS BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 31st August, 1909.
SPECIAL EXCURSION (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 4 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

For further particulars apply to

Hongkong, 8th June, 1909.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL TRAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIPANAS...	JAVA	Second half of June	SHANGHAI	Second half of June
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of June	JAPAN	Second half of June
TJILATJAP.	JAPAN	Second half of June	JAVA	Second half of June
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of July	SHANGHAI	First half of July
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half of July	JAVA	First half of July
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half of July	JAPAN	Second half of July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1909.

Telephone No. 375.

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SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO).

S.S. MANSU MARU	5000 tons gross	Sail July 1st, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	5000 "	Aug. 30th, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	5000 "	Oct. 26th, at Noon.
S.S. MANSU MARU	5000 "	Dec. 10th, at Noon.

For particulars apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1909.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

INAUGURATION OF NEW TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

Regular Service, Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, also to the Principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

Proposed Sailings from HONGKONG FOR TACOMA via SHANGHAI and JAPAN, (Intermediate Ports of Call):

Regular—SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.
Occasional—MANILA, KEELUNG, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, SEATTLE and VICTORIA, B.C.

(Subject to Alteration)
Tons (gross reg.) Captain Sailing Date

Newly Built Steamers "TACOMA MARU" 6,178 On Saturday, 3rd July

"SEATTLE MARU" (already launched) 4 other new sister ships to follow

The steamers have fair speed. Special up-to-date appliances for cargo working, and best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Pearls. Special attention given towards Express connection. Superior accommodation for storage passengers situated amidship. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates.

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For further information, apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

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THOS. COOK & SON,

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CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-

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TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT

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Cable addresses for above:—"IWASAKI"

Codes, AI, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union

AGENCIES:—

YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.

CHINKIANG: Messrs. GRADING & Co.

MANILA: Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co.

For Particulars apply to

H. OISHI,

Manager,

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1909.

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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS

in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line

are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS

OF L

TEMPERANCE IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S REMINISCENCES.

General Sir Ian Hamilton presided last month over the annual meeting of the Royal Army Temperance Association held in the Carlton Hotel, Westminster. With a view of illustrating the progress of temperance in the Army during the past thirty or forty years he related some vivid experiences of his early life as a soldier, and as a mark of his interest in the work of the Association signed a pledge not to take any intoxicating liquor for twelve months. Addressing a large gathering, which included Earl Roberts, Bishop Taylor-Smith, and a large proportion of non-commissioned officers and privates wearing the uniforms of their various regiments, he said that he stood before them, not as an apostle holding up a shining light, but as a sinner in whose hand glimmered the candle of repentance. (Laughter.) His conscience pricked him as he reflected on the 10,000 odd quarts of dutiable liquor poured during the last thirty-seven years into the chairman whom they had invited to come to them on that respectable platform. (Laughter.) He had his excuses. Oh, yes, (Hear, hear, and laughter.) When he joined the Army things were possible and permissible which were now simply unthinkable. Might he give them one example from his first fortnight's soldiering in India? (Hear, hear.) Imagine then one battalion giving a farewell banquet to another. The dinner passed as usual. Champagne, "quiches," port. Suddenly a senior Major rose majestically and, emptying a large bottle of whisky, having poured about a third of the contents of the bottle into the salt-cellar, he exclaimed in stentorian tones, "I pledge the senior Major of the 200th." Against the victim designate turned to fly. Inexorable subalterns seized him. He swallowed the poison, stared wildly round the room, gave one hiccup, and fell headlong on the floor. Then began an orgy. The junior majors, drunk to one another—the musketry instructors—the subalterns—the senior subalterns—the colonels. The deadly salt-cellar was at his own lips; each time it was snatched away. Someone was still reasonable enough to see to it that such drinks were withheld from boys in their teens. (Hear, hear.) At last the Captain of the day, who had to sober—(laughter)—called him out of the room. "You still seem capable of walking," he said, looking at him critically. "Go quickly to the hospital and tell them to send up all their litter." In the stateroom officers were seated in a row, side by side, like corpses, as he lay out of the room, ordered the litter, and remembered no more. But there is a great deal more. A newly-married subaltern arriving home staggered into his room and perceiving his bride, addressed her with cold and outlandish surprise by her maiden family name. (Laughter.) The poor lady thought that her husband was suffering from apoplexy and sent for the doctor. The doctor had helped to carry the Colonel to his house, and could not find his way out of the garden. (Laughter.) He lay down and fell asleep among the roses. (Laughter.) Another subaltern fell from his horse on his way home. His captain tried to revive him by chewing his ear, and a nice mess he made of it. (Laughter.) Next morning, an officer of the Public Works Department going to office came upon a sycamore or native grove, seated by the side of the road. In one hand he held a lantern, in the other what he held the reins of a pony. When asked what he was doing he replied, "Master sleeping in ditch." (Laughter.) He would not resist further the nightmare adventure of that banquet. It was enough to say that the men of both the battalions concerned were considered in 1875 to be an exceptionally sober set of fellows. (Laughter.)

CLOSING WITH THE ENEMY.

Since those days they had travelled very far. (Hear, hear.) Some witnesses, indeed, had hit on the idea that as drinking was dying its own natural death it should be left to expire in peace. That principle might do for a civilian, but for a soldier, never! (Cheers.) Officers in the British Army did not say to their men: "Go on!" Their tradition was to say: "Come on!" (Cheers.) He was going to take the pledge for a year—(cheers)—and a year was as long as any man needed. (Hear, hear.) He would feel uncomfortable if he knew he should. (Laughter.) When he went to dine, tired by a heavy day's work, and found himself next a young lady, and she asked him suspiciously (just to see if he moved in good society) whether he had been to the Guards Regatta, then no longer would a brimming glass of champagne give him Dutch courage. The courage of a soldier would be all that he would have to sustain him. (Laughter.) To one, proud of his profession, as he was (hear, hear)—the feeling was always present that the Army should be a great training school for character, that a soldier should return to civil life a finer fellow than he left it. (Cheers.) It should be so, for Military Service had its ultimate inspiration in that highest of all instincts—the instinct of self-sacrifice. Then let there be more abstinence in the Army, proportionately, than in the body of the nation. He believed that this was already the case. (Hear, hear.) Anyway it could be, and he believed would be the case. (Cheers.)

LORD ROBERTS ON THE ARMY REPUTATION.

Earl Roberts, having presented to the 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry the Conard Dillon Challenge Plate for the Infantry corps having the highest percentage of abstainers compared with its total strength, and having also distributed a number of individual certificates and awards of merit for temperance, remarked that in 1869 he was successful in starting the idea of an Army Temperance Association in India; in 1893 it was extended to this country, and now it was allowed to use the prefix "Royal." He was glad to know that there was a most satisfactory report of the progress of the Association. (Hear, hear.) In no previous year had their numbers been anything like what they were now. Not only was the membership increasing, but the men took to their pledge in civil life after leaving the ranks. (Hear, hear.) With close on 50,000 British soldiers members of the Association, it was not surprising that the reputation of the Army was improving. (Cheers.)

THE MEANING OF SIR IAN HAMILTON'S COMMISSION.

General Sir Ian Hamilton's one year's teetotal pledge and his estimate of 100,000 years as his personal consumption of dutiable liquor during his thirty-seven years of Army service, a London paper remarks, have occasioned a great deal of discussion and not a little arithmetical calculation. General Hamilton's alarming total works out at about a pint and a half a day, which in light dinner beverages would mean a very moderate allowance.

A moderate whisky drinker, it was calculated, in the course of a year consumed about a dozen gallons of spirit. In forty years his consumption would amount to about 500 gallons. At present Budget rates of excise this would represent a contribution to the national exchequer of about £375.

In the case of vigorous men leading active outdoor lives, whose beverage is beer it was calculated that a quart a day would be a moderate estimate. This would come in a year to over ninety gallons and in forty years to over 3,600 gallons. At a shilling a gallon, which is the approximate duty, a moderate beer-drinker's career would yield the revenue over £180.

Taking General Hamilton's estimate of 10,000 quarts, or 2,500 gallons, as representing the consumption of wine of a man of circum-spect moderation, and averaging the wine duty at two shillings a gallon, the contribution to the exchequer works out at £250.

THE STRANDING OF THE "EMPERESS OF CHINA."

FINDING OF THE OSAKA MARINE COURT.

On the 7th inst. the Osaka Marine Court delivered its finding in the case of the stranding of the *Empress of China*, in the Inland Sea on February 15th last. The report of the examination of Captain Stevenson, who was the pilot in charge when the accident occurred, appeared in our issue of Friday, the 4th instant. After summarizing the evidence the Court decided as follows:

"Taking all the facts into consideration the Court finds that the cause of the stranding is to be attributed to the unusual set of the tide, which carried the vessel to the south of her proper course. Captain Stevenson, however, knowing that the island of Himehima was close at hand, should have realized the position he was in. The Court considers that he was over-confident, and that he did not take the necessary precautions. In this respect he failed to do what was undoubtedly his duty. His action, therefore, must be dealt with by Sub-Section 1 of Art. 19 of the Pilot Law, and also by Art. 21 of the same law, as well as by Article 2, Sub-Section 3, of the Marine Discipline Law. Captain Stevenson will therefore be reprimanded. The expenses of the Court, amounting to ¥12.40, must be borne by the pilot. Article 19, Sub-Section 1, of the Pilot Law provides that a pilot can be punished for causing damage to or sinking a vessel through any mistake, or other improper action on his part. Article 21 authorizes the Court to punish according to the penalties prescribed by the Marine Discipline Law in cases where no punishments are specified by the Pilot Law. Art. 2 of the Marine Discipline Law provides the following three classes of penalties: (1) confiscation of licence, (2) suspension of licence, and (3) reprimand.—*Japan Chronicle*.

STORY OF A "PERPETUAL CLOCK."

CARRIED BY A DUTCH AMBASSADOR TO CHINA.

In the eighteenth century an ingenious jeweller named James Cox, of Shoe Lane, London, constructed a clock which was rendered perpetual by a cleverly contrived attachment which utilised the rise and fall of the barometer to supply the necessary energy. The movement of the mercury actuated a cogwheel in such a manner that, whether the mercury rose or fell, the wheel always revolved in the same direction and kept the weights that supplied the movement of the clock always wound up. The barometer bulb dipped into a mercury cistern. The cistern hung attached to the extremities of two rockers to the left and of one and the right end of the other. The bulb was similarly attached to the other extremities of the rockers, which are thus moved every time there is a change of the amount of mercury in bulb and cistern respectively. The rockers actuated a vertical ratchet, and the teeth were so arranged that the wheel they controlled could only move in one direction, whether the ratchet ascended or descended. The clock itself was an ordinary one, but of very strong and superior workmanship, and was jewelled with diamonds at every bearing, the whole being enclosed in a glass case which while it excluded dust, displayed the entire mechanism. The rate of Cox's clock was brought to light in a work called "Travels in China," published in 1804 and written by John Barrow. In this book it is stated that in the list of presents carried by the late Dutch Ambassador were two grand pieces of machinery that were part of the curious museum of Cox. One of these apparently was this perpetual clock, and it was taken by the Dutch Embassy to China, where in the journey from Canton to Peking both the instruments suffered some slight damage. Effort was made to repair slight damage, but on leaving the capital it was found that the Chinese Prime Minister Ho-tang-tong had substituted two other clocks of very inferior workmanship, and had reserved Cox's mechanism for himself.

THE CAPTAIN'S ROOM.

PROPOSED CLUB IN LONDON FOR SEA WANDERERS.

Bronzed and bearded sea captains, mates, marine superintendents, and other mariners, whom business has brought to the port of London, met at the Borough Hall, Greenwich, to discuss the formation of a maritime officers' club. The idea is to revive the captain's room, once a feature of Lloyd's in another form, and create a club where sea wanderers, when in London, may drop in and chat over business and experiences.

It is a remarkable fact that no such club exists, and that its formation hangs in the balance, because merchant officers are ridiculously poorly paid, and the guineas necessary for its beginning are not too easily to be found. Some of the speakers at the meeting indulged in reminiscences of former clubs.

There was a shipmasters' association, said one speaker, thoughtfully, where the captain used to gather and talk about the details they met in the Atlantic—and if it wasn't derelict it was iceberg.

PEKING SYNDICATE.

The ordinary general meeting was held last month at the Cannon-street Hotel, Mr. Carl Meyer presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said there had been a very substantial increase in the value of their shares on the Stock Exchange. It had not been possible for the board, following on the rejection of the unification scheme, to formulate separate profit and loss accounts for the Shansi shares on the one hand and the ordinary and deferred shares on the other. He wished to make quite clear the board's attitude towards the unification scheme. It did not originate from the board, but from certain influential shareholders. From the first, however, the board had been in sympathy with the unification movement, not in regard to any particular scheme, but for any scheme which would command the general acceptance of all three classes of shareholders, believing, as they did, that it was in the best interests of the syndicate that unification should be brought about. He explained how it was that, since the rejection of the scheme, the formulation of separate profit and loss accounts was impossible. If the whole of the items relating up the sum of £257,624 on the credit side were to be taken as unification arising from the writing of the unification scheme, then the resulting net profit of £138,128 was easily divisible in the proportion of 55 per cent. to the Shansi shares and 45 per cent. among other classes. But in regard to several of these items, and also in regard to the correct disposal of the item "premium on issue of ordinary shares," in the capital account, there were doubts, and, as at present advised, the directors were unable to express an opinion on any way or the other. Before they could do so it would be necessary to take counsel's opinion, but inasmuch as the opinion of counsel, however able, was not binding on any shareholder, it might even be necessary by the institution of a friendly suit to obtain a judicial decision on some of the points involved. All this would take time and would cost money, and if it was still the desire of the shareholders that unification should be brought about, such expenditure might be entirely unnecessary. The plan, therefore, which the board proposed was to return to the shareholders the amount of £138,128 this year and endeavor to carry through the unification scheme before the next annual meeting. The one point which blocked the scheme was the question of limiting the operation of the syndicate, and the directors trusted that means might be found to overcome this difficulty. With a view to this they proposed very shortly to ask the committee, who conferred with them on the previous occasion to meet them again for the purpose of making such alterations to the plan as to ensure its acceptance by all classes of shareholders. He emphasized the fact that the Shansi shares were intended to provide the working capital of the syndicate and that there were not, as sometimes seemed to be imagined, two companies. There were, however, two sets of shareholders, whose interests were not entirely coincident on all points. In some respects, indeed, they were directly antagonistic, and the directors foresaw that as time went on the antagonism might become more pronounced unless a unification scheme could be brought about. An indefinite supply of coal had been assured, and the question that remained was that of demand. Hitherto this point had been largely conjectural and, to some extent, it remained so, but so far as their experience had gone, the result had not been satisfactory. Respecting the opposition of local mine owners, he said that the board did not attach serious importance to it.

Mr. George Jamieson seconded the motion. Mr. L. G. G. said that, as representing a large group of Continental shareholders, he should voice their anxiety to see the unification scheme adopted, and he should be glad to see the directors' explanation and justification to enable one to approve them.

Mr. de Beaufort remarked that when, a few months ago, proposals were put forward to unify the various classes of shares, he represented a large group of Continental shareholders who opposed the scheme because it did not include a clause limiting the syndicate's operations to the present concession. He was now not only convinced that any such limitation was unnecessary, but that the original object for which the Shansi capital was raised would have been most inadvisable, but from the way in which the figures were grouped in the balance-sheet and profit and loss account it became to him more and more evident that no unification at all was advisable without first complying with Article 132 and giving the Shansi shareholders a separate statement of figures relative to what was done with their money.

The Chairman, in reply, said that if the accounts were always in the way Mr. de Beaufort desired, the directors would be ungrateful. It was just for the purpose of avoiding all the complications which might possibly arise out of these complicated details that the board asked the shareholders to agree to unification. If Mr. de Beaufort and his friends adhered to their present attitude, he saw no hope of arriving at unification, and, therefore, resort must be had to the legal alternative which he had suggested in his speech.

The report was adopted with nine dissentients.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK IN AMERICA.

REVIVAL OF TRADE.

Reports received from the leading industrial and manufacturing concerns in the various parts of the country show a remarkable revival of trade in the last few months, says a Washington correspondent, and prove that the recovery from the panic of two years ago is almost complete. The President of the Steel Trust reports that his company is working up to about 10 per cent. of its normal capacity, and there are indications of a continued improvement in prices as well as production. The Standard Oil Company says that business is normal, and the General Electric Company's business is above the average, while the copper-producing interests say that the price of their metal is increasing, and that the accumulated supply in the market is decreasing. Orders are being freely placed for pig-iron and an advance of price is anticipated. In some instances the uncertainty over the tariff induces caution, but once doubt is removed a boom is expected. Money is cheap, too cheap in the opinion of many financiers, as it has made it possible for a "bull" campaign in the Stock Market to be carried on with borrowed money, and cautious bankers are now advising their clients to leave stocks alone for the present. They believe that stocks are too high, and when later in the season there is the usual scramble for funds to finance the harvests money will command its customary high rates, and stocks will go off.

Many stocks based on earnings and general business are relatively higher than they have been for years, and some stocks are higher than they were before the 1907 panic. The public is deep in the market, and as always happens, is more anxious to buy stocks now than they were low, but investors are standing aloof and waiting for the inevitable bargain day that always follows a prolonged rise such as has been going on now for several months.

ON SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT.

The following amusing advice to the newcomer appears in the *Singapore Free Press*.

The first necessity is to "know people," and even despite your interesting appearance you must bettle yourself, as you will not gain many new acquaintances if you are content to meet people in a casual sort of manner. You want of course to know only the "number one" people and do not be afraid to tell your acquaintances so. One likes to hear a man talk who has decided opinions. Get some trustworthy friend to make you a list of likely persons and drag a few cards round. If you have the luck to find the people in, do not be shy. When that although the newcomer you take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the Colony, and do not forget to point out the tremendous responsibility the Government is taking on itself in burdening the Colony with such a large debt for a future and doubtful period of prosperity. Touch lightly on the Opium Question, the Spring Tannia Tournament and how you would run it, then when you see that you have impressed your audience gently withdraw with the remark that you really must be getting along as you have a number of calls to make. Your views as one fresh from home are worth listening to if they do not carry weight are sure to interest and even amuse the man who has spent the best part of his life here.

If you are successful in drawing an invitation to dine, do not forget to inform your acquaintances about it at the earliest opportunity. There is no necessity to state the fact baldly. It can be done much more artistically and with greater effect thus, apropos of nothing in particular. You may say at the club, or over the office telephone, "Oh, I heard a good yarn from Colonel X the other night when I was dining with N— or 'Yes, I heard that at A's where I dined on Tuesday—awful hard lines on poor B.' Always remember that as advertisement is the soul of business, so also it is the *sine qua non* of social advancement. You should also make a point of rushing away early when you have an engagement to tennis or even to dine, telling the head of your department that you are to tennis or dine with so and so, and do not wish to be late. An alternative to this is to come late in the morning and apologise, saying that you dined with N— last night and have 'rather a head.' He is sure to be impressed, although he may not say so in so many words.

Sports are of the utmost importance if you really wish to shine. Tennis and Golf are perhaps the most useful. It is presumed you will be put up for the Cricket Club, and here let me impress upon you to get right away back from the old-fashioned and vulgar idea of test cricket, that seems to be gaining a home. I won't do that for the first year or so, saying that you play for a few months. Do not start too rapidly. Like Sandow's system, to get the full benefit you have to increase slowly. Start, say, with three gin packets per night and one stengah, and gradually increase to, say, six packets and three stengahs before dinner. No one can reproach you with being slow at that. The process you will doubtless find is a very tedious, not to say nauseous one, but the end has always to be kept in view. When you are able to speak fluently (and it is wonderful what a little gin will do in this way) with the above mentioned dose stored down safely, you will be able to talk with anybody about intricate technical points of rugby, tennis, golf and even exchange. A little knowledge of the latter may go a long way towards establishing your reputation. So few people know anything about it that you can soon 'lose' them on the subject. You must of course be careful not to overdo it. You then become the most aggravated type of bore.

To those who do not yearn for social honours in the Cricket Club it might not be out of place to mention the Ladies' Lawn, or the Sepoy Lawn Golf Club, as quite useful clubs to be attached to (if any one will put you up). There a polished manner may be acquired, and an aesthetic eye or a tricky way of addressing a ball have been known to capture many hearts.

Another most important point that requires careful consideration is the style of salutation. If you travel into town, you will probably find in a humble street for the first year or so, you must to observe the distinctions correctly; thus a raised finger and grave nod for your "man bear," a raised finger without a nod for other officials of your acquaintance, a hearty slap of the hand and a smile for your "pal," a nod with or without smile for, say, some Chinese member of your staff.

Always remember to put on as much weight as you can carry; for instance, there is no necessity to call the Cricket Club by its full title, "The Club" sounds rather better and conveys to your listeners, who are not always exactly as fast with the conditions under which you live, as does that you are someone of importance.

You will of course meet with many discouragements. People, for instance, have a nasty habit of forgetting they have met you. Do not, however, let them forget that you have met them, and if you do not bring some token of recognition from them this time, try again on some more favourable occasion. It is wonderful what persistence can do. Again, be no opportunity of showing yourself to the public, be it concert, theatrical, or a public meeting, or race meeting. Lose no chance of discussing these things just to show that you have been there.

MEREDITH AND CARLYLE.

It was through one of his earlier works—probably "Richard Feverel"—that Meredith gained the acquaintance of Carlyle. An anecdote, which the London *Telegraph* has every reason to believe authentic, relates how the young man ventured, as most literary pilgrims did in those days, to present a copy of his work to the Sage. He called shortly afterwards to hear what the reception had been. "After five minutes," Mrs. Carlyle informed him, "Carlyle just said 'Bah!'" and threw it down on the floor; but he's taken it up again, and he says there's something in it." Thus encouraged George Meredith was further invited to spend an evening with Carlyle. For hours the Sage discoursed without a break, upon the Eternal Verities, or what not, and again his Verities, never a lecture person, ventured to put in a remark, but it was not absolutely unregarded. Finally he was dismissed with, "Mr. Meredith, you're a poor talker, but I'm thinking that as a writer you may make a name."

RUINED IN TWENTY MINUTES.

Mr. John W. Wallon, of Onaburg-street, Regent's Park, who was sued at the City of London Court last month for £5,144. 3s. 6d.—the price of wines and cigars—stated that he had lost a large fortune in twenty minutes. "I was a wealthy man," he said, "and when I had made it I paid everyone royally, as my puss-book shows. I lost my fortune in an American slump. In twenty minutes it was swept right away. I had everything under the sun, and now I shall never have anything again. But I can live in London on tea, bread, and butter." The case was adjourned for six months.

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THE FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

NAVAL STRENGTH OF RIVAL POWERS.

A return was issued last month by the Admiralty showing the Fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States of America, and Japan on March 31 of the present year, omitting battleships and armoured cruisers over twenty years old from the date of launch. In the case of other classes all vessels are shown which still retain their armaments and are not for sale. The returns distinguish, both built and building, battleships, cruisers of various grades, torpedo vessels, torpedo-boat destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarines. The total vessels built is as follows. Great Britain being represented in the table by A, France by B, Russia by C, Germany by D, Italy by E, the United States by F, and Japan by G:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Battleships	53	18	7	32	10	26	14
Coast Defence Vessels	0	10	2	11	0	11	0
Armoured Cruisers	36	20	4	8	7	15	11
Cruisers, Protected, 1st Class	18	5	7	0	3	2	0
Cruisers Protected, 2nd Class	58	12	2	21	4	16	10
Cruisers, Protected, 3rd Class	16	11	2	12	12	2	8
Cruisers, Unprotected	0	0	2	11	0	10	7
Scouts	8	0	0	0	0	3	0
Torpedo Vessels	18	12	8	1	5	2	1
Torpedo Boat Destroyers	146	56	97	73	17	20	55
Torpedo Boats	110	262	84	83	109	30	69
Submarines	45	49	24	4	7	12	9

The French aggregate of battleships includes one condemned but not yet removed from the list. One of the French third-class protected cruisers is to be condemned. One of the Russian unprotected cruisers is a training ship and the other a dispatch vessel, while five of the American unprotected cruisers are converted merchant ships. In addition to her eighteen torpedo vessels Great Britain has five depot ships for destroyers and submarines.

VESSELS BUILDING.

In the list of vessels building Great Britain has six battleships, France six, Russia eight (including four projected in the 1908 Estimates), Germany ten (three of these being in the 1908-1910 programme), Italy one, the United States six, and Japan four. No coast defence vessels, armoured, are being built. Great Britain has one armoured cruiser building France two, Russia two, Germany four (one being in the 1909-10 programme), and Japan three. No first-class protected cruisers are being built, but 14 second-class protected cruisers (two being of the 1909-10 programme), and Japan one. None of the Powers has third-class protected cruisers in course of construction, but Great Britain has two unprotected cruisers in process of building. No scouts, torpedo vessels, or torpedo-boat destroyers are being built, but of torpedo-boat destroyers Great Britain has 25 in course of construction, France 16, Germany 24, the United States 15, and Japan three. As to submarines Great Britain has 23, France 49, Russia 11, Germany four, the United States 16, and Japan two being built.

A RIVAL TO SINGAPORE.

DIVERSION OF TRADE TO A RISING CELEBES PORT.

Macassar, a port in Celebes, which is taking much trade from Singapore, is now fast rising in importance, says the *Locomotive*, a Samarang newspaper. Macassar is to the eastern part of the Indian Archipelago what Singapore is to the western. The number of steamers calling there rose from 200 in 1905 to 407 in 1908. Lack of harbour accommodation to meet the increasing trade is the only factor against Macassar developing more rapidly. Measures have been taken to remedy this, but unfortunately, the progress of improvement is slow. One advantage is that, owing to the nearness of the coal mines at Palo Lual and Berouw, Macassar can supply coal at cheaper rates than Singapore. Optimists say that harbour improvements need only be pushed on rapidly for Macassar to capture much more of the trade that goes to Singapore. Another want is that for more warehouses. Our contemporary has no doubt whatever about the coming greatness of Macassar—that is beyond question. The geographical position of the port guarantees its rapid progress. What then is yet lacking? Simply the man! What Macassar wants is a master spirit who, like Sir Stamford Raffles, will overcome all difficulties in the way, and quickly, too, concludes the *Locomotive*.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION.

The *Post Magazine* and *Insurance Monitor* preface a review of the report of the Commercial Union Insurance Co. for 1908 with the following paragraph:

Prospering in all departments of its extensive business, the Commercial Union Assurance Company experienced last year that comparatively uneventful progress which is usually so favourable to the best interests of undertakings of the kind. When there is scarcely an incident by which a year can be remembered, then is the time, almost without exception, that an insurance office does well and strengthens its resources. Apart from the reverses, separately stated, of three life offices taken over, the Company has now from its own organisation an annual premium income nearing four millions sterling; and there is every reason to anticipate that the prominent and aptly named institution controlled from Ceylon will continue to expand and flourish increasingly, able to honour with celerity all the contracts entered into by an enterprising management.

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AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"MATOPPO,"
Captain Dorman, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m. All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to suit.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. In consequence of the steamer having grounded in the Suez Canal Consignees must sign a General Average Bond before bills of lading can be counter-signed by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1909. [62]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORTSAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"MALTA,"
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to suit.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1909. [1]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"YORCK,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd June, will be subject to suit.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd June, at 3 p.m. All claims must be presented on or before the 20th June, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the undersigned.

This Steamer brings Cargo.
Ex. S.S. "Therapia" from Smyrna.
Transhipped at Naples.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1909. [5]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"MISHIMA MARU,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd June, will be subject to suit.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1909. [60]

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FINAL PROTOCOL made between China and Eleven Powers, 1901.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN

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CUSTOMS TARIFFS

TRADE REGULATIONS

China, Japan, Siam, Corea.

LEGAL DOCUMENTS

Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M.'s

Subjects in China and Corea, and in Siam,

Rules of H.B.M.'s Supreme and other Courts;

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Fees; Charter of the Colony of Hong

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Rules, Foreign Jurisdiction Act; Regulations

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